The Leading Motor House of Asia:
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The Bombay Chronicle

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can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

VOL. II, NO. 216. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Ad'ns with	Tons.
Sept.				
12th "	Malwa	11000	---	---
19th "	Simla	6000	---	---
26th "	Morea	11000	---	---
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	---	---
10th "	Maloja	12500	---	---
17th "	Caledonia	9000	---	---
24th "	Salsette	8000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	India	8000	---	---
7th Nov.	Salsette	8000	Moldavia	10000
14th "	Arabia	9000	---	---
21st "	Salsette	8000	Khyber	9000
28th "	Egypt	8000	---	---
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia	8000	---	---
19th "	Salsette	8000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	---	---

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. E. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Fusan Maru	T. Terada	3785	2nd Sept.	11th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	17th Sept.	24th "
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5148	4th Oct.	16th Oct.
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	18th "	30th "

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers, thus ensuring the best of material, from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

88 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8350	3rd Feb.	---
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	---	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	---
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th "	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th "	---
Trafford Hall A&C	5821	---	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	---
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C	---	21st "	---
City of Benares A&C	6984	---	27th "
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	9th May	10th "
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	---

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	439	643
London via Marseilles	653	1,001	489	969
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	---	999	---	757

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:, Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

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The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

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80/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
LHASA, 2184 Fri., 11th Sept. *2 p.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2185 Mon. 14th Sept. 11 a.m. †P. B. D. and C. M.

*or on arrival of English mail steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE.
(Weekly.)

T. S. "Lhasa," 2184 tons on Friday 11th Sept. (passengers only) connecting at Karachi, with s.s. "Dumra" for Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

11th September, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R. D., R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st " "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchel	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th " "
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March "
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R. N. R.	15th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April "
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May "
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May "

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	---

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

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Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN. DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India,

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fankow	Lyons	San Francisco
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Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

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Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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Manager.

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(SCOTLAND.)

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BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

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NOTE:—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent on our usual Prices on

FOR THE NAVY

FOR THE ARMY

WATCHES.
For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.

BINOCULARS.
The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.

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GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8½ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

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ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our,

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent. per cent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substeance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Wanless (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat), Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

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BRANCHES:—
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Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 883

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO Ltd, Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc, Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PADLOCKS DEFIANCE DETECTOR of special hardened brass, 6 levers crypto rivetted and concussion proof. Any tampering frustrated, levers becoming hung. To remove obstruction insert the proper key as directed 2in., Rs. 6; 2½in., Rs. 7-8; 3in., Rs. 9.
R. H. PATUCK & Co.,
14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED—An European F. A. or B.A., also a trained Kindergarten Teacher for Baldwin Girls' High School, Bangalore. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 2503

WANTED an EXPERIENCED DRIVER for a TAXI CAB. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 862 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3739

WANTED—A good COOK for Catering Mess, from 14th September 1914. Wages Rs. 100.—Apply P. M. C., Duke of Wellington Regt. Lahore Cant. 2506

WANTED immediately Good SECOND-HAND MOTOR CYCLE. Reply with fullest details quoting lowest price to Box 860, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3784

AN INFLUENTIAL UP-COUNTRY MAN staying in Bombay desires an engagement as a TRAVELLING AGENT of some reliable firm on commission only. Apply to Box No. 843, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 3725

WANTED—QUALIFIED LADY TEACHERS to teach English History, Domestic Science and either Algebra or Geometry in Standards VI, VII and VIII. Salary respectively Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 90, Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 90 and Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100. Apply early to RUSTAM P. MODY, Hon. Secretary, Alexandra Girls' English Institution, Waudby Road, Bombay. 3757

WANTED.—At the Rajkumar College, Raipur, at the end of October, an Indian M.A., as First Assistant Master, Resident. Must be under 32 years of age, good at games, of good family and have experience of work at a boarding school. Pay Rs. 250—10—300, with benefit of Provident Fund and free quarters.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Rajkumar College, Raipur. 2503

WANTED.—A SMART POLICE OFFICER for the POST of POLICE SUPERINTENDENT, RAJPIPLA STATE; one who has served in the British service will be preferred. No objection to a pensioner if he is energetic and able to ride.
Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to
SARDAR PHIROZE DASTUR,
Dewan. 3749

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED at once for the East Indian Railway Carriage and Wagon Department—
(1) Qualified MECHANIC to work in the Saw-Mill, must have served apprenticeship as a Sawyer and have had at least three years' subsequent experience in a large Saw-Mill. Salary Rs. 150—Rs. 200 according to qualifications.
(2) ASSISTANT MECHANIC ELECTRICIAN between 25 and 30 years of age. He must have been trained in the Shops of a British or Colonial Railway and have had considerable subsequent experience in electric lighting and cooling of trains (preferable Stone and Company's system). Absolute competency, successful management of staff, and thorough knowledge of maintenance and upkeep relating to electric equipment of trains are essential. Salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per mensem on approved service.
Applications (with copies of testimonials) to be submitted to the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Lillooah, by 15th instant in respect of (1) by 30th instant in respect of (2) above.
J. MARSHALL,
Actg. Agent.
Calcutta, the 3rd September, 1914.

WANTED.

WANTED.—FURNITURE etc., purchased wholesale or retail for reasonable prices. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3736

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 452

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for about 4 months, pay Rs.25 per mensem, free quarters, and travelling allowance according to Civil Service Regulations. Apply stating qualifications, age, and previous experience, with copies of testimonials, to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, B. S. Railway, Bhavnagar Para. 2510

WANTED for BOMBAY PORT TRUST Railway.

Traffic Inspector	Rs. 300-400
Asst. Traffic Inspector	Rs. 200-300
Yard Foreman	Rs. 200-300
Deputy Yard Foremen	Rs. 100-200

Yard Foremen or Station Masters will have entire charge of large yards or stations excluding goods work. Must be active.

Train Clerks	Rs. 45-60

Will serve under Yard Foremen supervising shunting and train work.

Goods Foremen	Rs. 100-150

Will have entire charge of Goods work at large stations.
Usual Railway rules but no passes. Previous Railway service and Provident Fund assets will be transferred to this Railway.
Only men who have had a complete training for above posts on a large Railway need apply.
J. R. REYNOLDS,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 10-9-1914.
3794

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SWIFT 2-CYLINDER four-seated in good runing order and condition for Rs. 1,000 or reasonable offer. Apply Mr. LEWIS C/o Inspector Spiers, Hughes Road, Chowpatty. 3755

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs 300, no offers. Apply "B. C.." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2496

TENTS.—40lbs. officers and 80lbs. Officers Tents can be supplied at once in any number by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

AMMUNITION BOOTS.—Boots for British and Native Troops and Boots and Shoes for Followers can be supplied immediately in any quantity by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

BARGAIN FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H.P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, and torpedo body, 4-seated with hood, 4-cylinders, Zenith Carburrattor, thermo-syphon water-cooled. Artillery wheels with Dunlop tyres 860 x 90 m.m. Car open to inspection after 6 p.m. daily at SIAMAK, SOUTER STREET, BYCULLA. 2506

TO BE LET:

TO BE LET, from 1st October, for EUROPEANS only, Commodious Bungalow on Ridge Road. Electric Lights & Fans. Modern conveniences. For rent and further particulars apply to Box No. 836, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3692

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby warned against dealing in any way with the undermentioned securities which stand in the name of our client Mr. ABDULLA JUSUB CASSUM and which were handed over by our client to a certain individual for safe custody, but the receipt and possession whereof is now denied by such individual:—
Improvement Trust Bonds of the year 1902 bearing Nos. 151-152-153-154-155-156 of the face value of Rs. 5,000 each.
A piece of Government Promissory Loan Notes of the year 1842-43 bearing No. B034359 of the face value of Rs. 10,000 carrying interest at 3½ per cent.
Dated this 10th day of September, 1914.
MULLA & MULLA,
3790 Attorneys for Mr. ABDULLA JOOSUB CASSUM.

THE MANOCKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ad Interim Dividend at the rate of RUPEES FIFTY per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after FRIDAY next the 18th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m. (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names will stand on the Register of Shares on the 16th instant.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.
The Shareholders are requested, when applying for Dividends, to produce their Share Certificates.
By order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th September, 1914. 3793

NOTICE.

LOST—A dog (female) on Monday last. Description: Fox Terrier, all white, tail cut short, leather collar on, answers to the name "NELLY." The finder will be rewarded; forward it on to the undersigned at 57, Gun Carriage Street, Lower Colaba.

NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE POLITICAL AGENT AND DISTRICT JUDGE AT QUETTA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT AND OF THE SIND AND BALUCHISTAN BANK, LTD., AND THE FRONTIER AGENCY, LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.
THE CREDITORS of the above-named COMPANIES are required on or before the 30th day of September 1914, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to SETH SHIAWAKSHAW PHEROZESHAW, the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR, at QUETTA, of the said COMPANIES, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, or by his attorneys, or Pleaders, to come in and prove their said debts and claims at the COURT OF THE POLITICAL AGENT & DISTRICT JUDGE OF QUETTA, at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are admitted or proved.
The 30th day of September 1914, at 11 o'clock at QUETTA is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.
Dated the 31st August 1914.
(Sd.) A. McCONAGHEY,
Lt.-Col.
Political Agent & District Judge,
Quetta-Pishin. 3770

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MYSORE SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the 21st September 1914, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 28th February 1914.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th September to 21st September 1914, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th September, 1914. 3788

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the BOMBAY GYMKHANA will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY the 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1914, at 7 p.m.
V. A. GRANTHAM,
S. CLEMENTS,
3605 Joint Hon. Secretaries.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from the 10th to the 17th instant both dates inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 10th September, 1914. 3791

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 13TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1914 AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.)
Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Wodehouse Road Colaba on the first floor, of No. 3 Janjira Chambers opp. the Hotel Majestic, the specially made to order teak and blackwood household furniture by Devjee Canjee, John Roberts and others consisting of dining table and chairs, sideboards, dinner waggon, meatsafe, drawing-room cabinet, corner cabinets, solid iron framed grand cottage piano by Ernest Scheidmeyer, drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, complete set of Encyclopædia Britannica large blackwood partition screen, teapoys, carpets, English made sideboard, American icebox with refrigerator, veranda seats single and double door almiras, clothes and hanging presses, writing, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, hatstand, bookstands, easy, low and Curzon chairs, single and double bedsteads, new veranda bamboo chicks, Japanese fourfold screens, rich glass and crockeryware &c.
The property of W. H. Liley, Esq.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.
Property of another gentleman.
1—2-wheeled rubber-tyred Cabriolette and Waler going in harness.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th September, 1914.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

RICH SALE FOR PARSI HOLIDAYS.
GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY NOW OR NEVER.
AUCTION SALE OF RICH JEWELLERY.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 11th Sept. and on subsequent days at 5 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Palwa Bunder Road, Watson Annexe Shop No. 1, (Lately in the Occupation of Messrs. A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers) by the order of Messrs. K. G. Faith & Co., and on account and risk of the concerned rich, fashionable and upto date Jewellery, including,
Necklaces of Diamonds, Pearls & Rubies.
Bracelets of Diamonds Rubies & Pearls.
Bangles of Diamonds & Rubies.
Guini Gold & Carrat Gold enamelled & plain Bangles of various designs.
Golden watches.
Fancy Rings, Hooprings of Rubies, emeralds, Sanis, etc.
Ear Flower of Diamonds.
Broaches & Lockets of Pearl & Rubies.
Pearl Pins of Names.
Chhilakadies & nose rings of emeralds and rubies.
Chains of various designs.
Muff Chains of very attractive patterns.
Cuff Buttons of Diamonds & Ruby.
Besides a good lot of very handsome and useful Jewellery of various designs.
The above is on view.
We respectfully solicit the attention of lovers of Jewellery-Europeans, Hindus as well as Parsis.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the goods taken delivery within 3 days from the date of sale.
Catalogues are printed.
By the order of the customers:—
Some selected jewellery is brought here for auction sale which will be auctioned at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on FRIDAY and SATURDAY.
D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
Bombay, 11th September, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH
CHARNI ROAD.
"The Home of Beautiful Pictures"
To-Night
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
TWO STAR FILMS
NICK WINTER
NICK WINTER
AND THE
AND THE
MYSTERIOUS BANK
MYSTERIOUS BANK
A wonderful film dealing with the solving of a daring fraud by a clever criminal. Nick is seen at his best in this play.
WITHIN THE LION'S
WITHIN THE LION'S
REACH
REACH
Those who want a real thrill should visit our theatre this week and see this remarkable animal film.
PATHE'S WAR PICTURES
PATHE'S WAR PICTURES
IMPERIAL FILMS
ARE
"The Windows of the World"
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30—8-45 to 10-15—10-30 to 12
PRIZE MATINEES
TO-NIGHT SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 to 6-30
POPULAR PRICES
Under European Management.

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.,
IMPORT, EXPORT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
Supply:—
OILMANSTORES,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
HARDWARE,
FURNITURE,
CEMENT,
ETC. ETC.
FREE Stores Price List, ON REQUEST.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.
(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.
PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.
WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
On Wednesday
September 23rd, 9-30 p. m.
Under the distinguished Patronage of H. E. The Governor of Bombay and the Vice-Patronage of the General Officer Commanding and of the Officers of the Garrison Regiments.
A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
(the proceeds of which will be given to H. E. The Governor's War Fund) will be presented by
"THE PICTURESQUES"
assisted by Dr. Faulkner and other leading amateurs.
New Songs!
New Dances!!
ew Business!!!
Full Orchestra!!!!
Book the Date. Popular Prices.
Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

DANCE.
Under the distinguished patronage of HER EXCELLENCY LADY WILLINGDON.
The Bombay Branch of the Ex-Soldiers Society of India and Burma will hold a Subcription Dance in the
TOWN HALL
on Friday, 11th September, 1914,
IN AID OF
H. E. LADY WILLINGDON'S
WAR RELIEF FUND.
DANCING COMMENCE AT 9-30 p.m
ENTRANCE Rs. 3 0 0 one Gent. & Lady
,, ,, 1 8 0 Extra Lady
Tickets may be had from any member or the following:—
NEWBY, Bazaar Gate
G. THOMPSON Fire Brigade
G. Police Station Byculla
or the Branch Secretary
W. J. PRYKE.
ASSTT. STATION MASTER,
Victoria Terminus.

"MYSTERY OF ST. MARTIN'S BRIDGE".
An Exclusive Right Film
IN FOUR PARTS
5,000 FEET 5,000
An exttaordinarily interesting drama depicting the terrible revenge of a Mountain Maid.
AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
SANDHURST ROAD
The film is secured at enormous expense.
Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45; and every night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)
Telephone No. 1266.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
Our Grand Holiday Programme.
THE PRINCE OF DARKNESS
A Magnificent Drama—6,000 Feet Long.
6 Parts—Exclusive.
THE STORY OF A CRIME NAPOLEON.
Produced by the Aquila Co., famous for their thrilling dramas. Crowded with excitement and beautifully photographed. Embodying all those artistic touches that lift a film above the ordinary.
WAR CARTOONS.
By Frank Leah.
Containing Portraits of famous War Personalities and a Map of Liege.
3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, & 10-30 to 12.
On Friday, Saturday & Sunday Prize Shows—5 to 6-30 (S.T.)
Valuable prizes given away.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
24, 25, 26, September
Under the patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON
On behalf of the
WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE IMPERIAL FUND.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
PRESENT
"THE MAGISTRATE"
The well-known farce by A. W. Pinero in 3 acts.
CAST.

Agatha Poskett	*Mrs. Street.*	Inspector Messiter	*Mr. Medley.*
Charlotte Verinder	*Miss Ginn*	Isidore	*Mr. Sharpe.*
Beattie	*Mrs. Worgan*	Sergeant Lugg	*Mr. Hastings.*
Popham	*Miss Warden*	Wyke	*Mr. Aitken.*
Capt. Horace Vale	*Mr. Hardy, I.C.S.*	Constable Harris	*Mr. Hunt.*
Colonel Lukyn	*Capt. Simpson.*	Mr. Bullamy	*Mr. Dodds.*
Cis. Farringdon	*Mr. Hughes.*	Mr. Poskett	*Mr. Binning.*
Achille Blond	*Mr. Berey.*	Mr. Wonnington	*Mr. Sharpe.*

AT 9-30 P. M. EACH EVENING.
The refreshment bars will be run by a party of ladies and gentlemen. Contributions of wines, spirits, cigarettes, cigars, or sweets should be notified to D. B. Binning, Gool Mansions.
Box Office Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
Company, Limited.
Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of
GEORGE, KING, ESQ., F.F.A.S., F.I.A.S., (London)
Low rates, liberal conditions.
For particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.
Managing Director.
67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

WAR ! WAR !! WAR !!!

IN AID OF THE

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND

Under the Distinguished patronage of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES

LORD & LADY WILLINGDON

SAT. 12th & 13th Sep. SUN.

AT

THE CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

Comic.

Opening of the Alexandra Docks.

Daniel—PART I.—The Burning Fiery Furnace. PART II.—Daniel in the Lions' Den.

Battle of Trafalgar.

Lambarbos.

Sea Dogs.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Time 5 to 6-30, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 11 to 12-30.

The Programme and Rate is subject to alteration without notice.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 10th

Clan mackeller	Makepeace	Birkenhead Aug. 18
Chakrata	Macfadyen	Karachi Sep. 8
Rotenf is prize ship	Williams	Calcutta A g. 31
Raja	McLennan	Calcutta Aug. 31
Ranee	Wright	Calcutta Aug. 31

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 10

Helias	Berg	Bangkak
Oriental	Valentine	Shanghai

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday.

Budric	Evans	Jeddah m
Orna	Hewitt	Rangoon via Colo ob

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Malwa	for	London

* To arrive.

S. S. Clan Mackeller:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackeller, 3062 tons, Captain F. Makepeace, arrived in harbour yesterday from Birkenhead which port she had left on August 18, with a general cargo.

S. S. Chakrata:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakrata, 3601 tons, Captain D. Macfadyen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi which port she had left on September 8, with ballast.

S. S. Raja:—The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Raja, 3634 tons, Captain A. McLeman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she had left on August 31, with ballast.

S. S. Ranee:—The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Ranee, 3634 tons, Captain J. M. Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she had left on August 31, with ballast.

S. S. Rotenfels:—(The prize ship) Rotenfels 3400 tons, Captain T. L. Williams arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on August 31, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Budric:—The Arab S. N. Company's steamer Budric, 1613 tons, Captain D. J. Evans, will sail to-day for Jeddah with ballast and 479 pilgrims.

S. S. Orna:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orna, 2996 tons, Captain T. W. Hewitt will sail to-day for Rangoon via Colombo with ballast.

The P. & O. S. S. Malwa with the Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m., on Saturday the 12th instant.

Thursday, September 10 11, .

V. DOCK.

SEED STEAMER	...UAPT.	...Ath.14
80gSardar	Cookerji	P. Y. S. NA
C. ntolia	Seaborne	W. & A. G. &Cong
Clunsa	Pigott	F. M. & CoC
Othello	Laiverance	J. F. & CoCe
Jinsen Maru	Terada	N. Y. K. gt
&11 Orna	Hewith	M. M. & Co.—8
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co97

H. W P. D.

Netravati	Fakira	Bo. S N. Co Ld.
M nadi	Ahmed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

M. W. D. D.

Rheinfels	Divers...Dock Manager

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aronda	Hirst	M. M. & Co
Abydos	Davis...Bo. & A. S. N. & Co	
Africanis	Kock	T. M. & Co
Arankola	Alexander	M. M. & Co
Angora	Learmount	M. M. & Co.
Aratoon Atcar	Walton	The Bombay & Co
Blake	Hill	M. M. & Co
Bandra	Nande	M. M. & Co
Blesmoor	Blakey	H M. Soostrl.
Bahrein	Bonnet	Arab Steamer.
Budric	Evans	T. M. & Co
Begum	Park	T. M. & Co
Barjora	O'Connor	M. M. & Co
Clan Mackeller	Makepeace	J M. & C
Chakrata	Macfadyen	M. M. & C
Clan Macphee	Ody	J F. & Co
City of Exeter	Roe	K. N. & Co
Dilwara	Ramage	M. M. & Co
Dewa	Evans	M. M. & Co
Euryalas	Bignold	M. M. & Co
Ellora	Lyne	M. M. & Co
Ekwa	Kelner	M. M. & Co.
Egra	Chiwas	Dock Manager
Frienfels	Hocking	M. M. & Co
Futala	Cave	J. F. & Co
Gryfevale	Steel	T. M. & Co
Havildar	Oakesbott	T. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Hesperoo	Sandaas	P. &O. S. N. Co
Hejaz	Fisher	NF. NE. T. M. & Co
Kurmark	Contwer	Dock Manager
Kilchattan	Macmillan	M. & A. G. Co.
Karadeus	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Knight Companion	Saye	T. M. & Co
Kratos	Haliburg	T. M. & Co
Manora	Mortan	M. M. & Co
Meteor	Hemmersees	W. & A. G & Co
Okura	Peck	M. M. & Co
Ormara	McLean	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay &
Rikard Nordrook	Hunn	F. Compbec
Rena	Berg	W. & A. G. & Co
Risaldar	Bullen	T. M. & o
Rotenfels	Williams	Dock ManCo
Riechenfels	Jones	Dock Maager
Raja	McLennan	T. Manage
Ranee	Wright	T. M. & Co
Stephnotes	Robinson	A. & Co
Scottish Monarch	Daizil	W. & A. Y. & Co
Sanctoria	Ward	The BomG. & Co
Subedar	Crebbin	Thay & Co
Zhangwa	Irwin	M. & Co
Torilla	Swanson	M. M. & Co
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co
Urlana	Tallent	M. M. & Co
Wigo	Scabs	M. M. & Co
Vaduna	Bova	J. F. & Co
Varela	Hodyson	J. F. & Co
Warburn	Thompson	M. M. & Co
		Dock Manager

EXPORTS.

Sept. 10.

FOR HULL.

OTHELLO (s) 4,000 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers; 13,000 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR KOBE.

JINSEN MARU (s) 150 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

JINSEN MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

ORIENTAL (s) 75 bales cotton twist, A. E. J. Abraham.

FOR HONGKONG.

ORIENTAL (s) 275 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 31 cwts. shark fins, A. Hoosein and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Arratoon Apcar from Calcutta and coast, Agents M. M. and Co.—3,752 bags rice, 7 bags almonds, 25 bags 4 cases 8 jottas medicine, 15 cases coffee, 24 bundles canes, 3 cases candles, 44 bags cutcholum, 47 bags myrabolams, 1.724 bags cocoanuts, 551 robbins 270 bags 4 jottas copra, 4 coils 20 packages manilla rope, 2 bundles 330 bales twine, 187 bales hess. cloth, 1,015 bales 25 bundles gunny bags, 35 bags cow hides, 4 cases biscuits, 4 drums M. spirit, 2 cases shellac, 16 cases scented hair oil, 12 casks lubricating oil, 200 drums 19 casks boiled linseed oil, 25 casks G. N. oil, 10 cases Italian yellow metal, 10 bundles brass plates, 2 bundles brass and copper plates, 80 bags mica, 45 cases soap, 9 bags cowries, 4 bags 60 drums paint. 564 bags 225 bundles ginger, 80 half cases 176 cases 340 chests tea, 10 pieces sleepers, 553 bundles J. W. planks, 215 pieces J. W. scantlings, 458 bags pepper, 80 bags sugar.

S. S. Gryfevale from Liverpool, &c., Agents James Finlay and Co.—1,242 bales 2,656 cases cotton goods, 36 bales 63 cases woollen goods, 38 bales 48 cases mixed woollen goods. 3 cases cotton and silk goods, 340 cases 292 bales cotton yarn, 500 pieces bricks, 202 casks tiles, 104 barrels copperas, 66 drums bleaching powder, 30 drums caustic soda, 100 drums sanitary fluid, 50 casks zinc chloride, 1.043 casks China clay, 1,140½ tons coal. 120 boxes glass bottles, 51 cases 432 boxes window glass, 25 barrels rosin, 100 hogsheads 20 cases ale, 315 hogsheads ale and stout, 352 cases wine. 1.498 cases 1 cask 1 hogshead whisky, 30 drums sperm oil 3 barrels cylinder oil. 24 barrels 1 crate lubricating oil, 1 crate 69 drums oil, 1,004 kegs 52 cases paints and colours, 266 bales 2 cases paper, 991 bales newspaper, 24 barrels coal tar, 57 barrels pitch, 90 bags starch. 4 cases 10 barrels 700 boxes soap, 30 barrels tallow, 122 cases biscuits, 1 case locks.

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 10.

Another week, exceedingly quiet as far as trade operations are concerned has to be reported again. The mingled feeling of hope and despair seemed to have compelled our dealers to quiet resignation, though the general tendency to-day is to expect in the near future a satisfactory revival of business. The stock list for the last month might tell a depressing tale, but an increased stock, considering the heavy unavoidable circumstances is to be expected, and the same should in no way add to the already superfluous panic amongst buyers and their consumers. It is believed, the Bombay Chamber and the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association ought to join hands to mitigate as much as possible the present emergency. Demand from consuming centres is reported to be not quite poor, but most of the shroffs and brokers are least inclined to buy up these requirements, and quite satisfied to leave their centres of business for their native places with, their good by their side. This is all the result of want of trust, and loss of credit. If some of these important brokers could be induced upon to resume their trade, even to a small degree, they would not be slow to find followers, and a revival of business to some extent, would be possible. Efforts from influential sources are necessary, and these for the interest of all parties must be forthcoming.

The inquiry for big staple lines *greys* and *bleached cloth*, has dwindled down to a surprising extent. Dealers in many cases would be only too happy to be rid of stocks at decided losses, and it is quite possible, moffusil buyers are missing an opportunity. *Prints, dyed goods, fancies* continue to be equally worst of dealers having only to depend upon meager local consumption. Goods hardly even change hands among bazaar dealers.

Yarns.—There is nothing of importance to report. Poor inquiry continues, but low stocks allow dealers a patient and not very anxious waiting.

DAILY WEATHER REPORTS.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 10th September 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Punjab and local in the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 4.55", Lahore 1.38" and Hissar 2.30". Skies are lightly clouded at Multan and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is in defect in the extreme north but in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Agra has had 0.12", and Mainpuri 0.90". Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is 5 deg. to 10 deg. F. in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in west Rajputana and local in east Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.88", Jodhpur 0.85" and Jaipur 0.42". Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally above normal in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in upper Sind but in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Kathiawar and local in Central India West; Dwarka has had 0.63", Veraval 0.14", Rajkot 0.33", Bhavnagar Para 0.25" and Indore 0.52". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Khandwa has had 0.19", Akola 0.34", Amraoti 0.14", Nagpur 0.21" and Chanda 0.40". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Berar.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.25" and Karwar 0.39". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad; Nizamabad has had 0.22" and Hyderabad 0.85". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has re-appeared in the Punjab and the west United Provinces and has increased in Rajputana and on the Coromandel coast but has decreased in Kathiawar, Central India West, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and on the west coast of the Peninsula and has been insignificant in Gujarat. It has been nearly general in the north Punjab, west Rajputana, Kathiawar and on the Coromandel coast, fairly general in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and on the west coast, local in the east Punjab, the United Provinces, west Rajputana, Central India West and the Madras Deccan. The falls reported in the Punjab are fairly heavy.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces. Local rain in the Punjab and Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast and some showers in the United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY the 10th of September 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to Date
PUNJAB—						
Bushire	93.7	85.0	49	..	..	..
Do (9th)	..	..	..	0.00	..	—0.01
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	90.8	86.6	71	..	..	?
Do. (9th)	..	..	..	..	..	?
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.7	66.4	25	4.55	20.91	
Rawalpindi	104.8	74.2	39	1.38	16.06	0.32
Lahore	102.8	72.7	37	2.30	15.25	1.97
Sirsa	97.7	75.1	54	0.02	16.31	..
Ambala	100.0	..	26	..	14.97	—2.63
						—5.77
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.2	81.5	74	0.12	22.41	0.35
Mainpuri	99.4	77.2	38	0.90	17.60	—4.33
Jhansi	99.6	79.5	74	..	21.75	—3.16
Cawnpore	97.0	79.5	79	0.01	21.38	—7.43
Allahabad	96.2	79.8	82	..	24.85	3.41
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	103.1	84.2	73	..	4.43	2.19
Karachi	84.9	78.8	87	..	6.21	0.23
Ajmer	84.6	74.6	31	0.04	14.63	—3.10
Jaipore	99.9	74.1	90	0.43	22.06	2.06
Kotah	99.6	80.6	45	..	21.52	—1.96
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
Wadi	88.2	76.2	84	..	9.94	—2.43
Dwarka	83.6	78.8	90	0.63	14.28	0.98
Veraval	81.1	77.5	90	0.14	11.77	—4.13
Rajkot	89.4	75.8	94	0.33	25.07	2.01
Bhavnagar Para	89.2	75.8	92	0.25	29.10	11.99
Surat	85.5	77.3	95	0.06	42.81	7.51
Ahmedabad	88.5	76.0	92	..	32.79	6.95
Deesa	87.2	75.4	96	0.06	24.96	3.61
Neemuch	88.7	75.2	98	..	24.76	0.72
Indore	85.1	71.1	95	0.52	22.23	—2.33
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.9	76.3	86	..	43.54	—2.73
Bangor	89.7	75.9	94	..	29.46	—8.38
Kamptee	87.7	75.8	93	0.01	42.24	—2.68
Khandwa	84.3	74.4	86	0.19	24.82	1.50
Akola	88.4	73.5	87	0.34	19.58	—4.50
Amraoti	88.7	72.7	93	0.14	22.53	—2.58
Nagpur	86.7	74.6	85	0.21	33.57	—4.69
Chanda	84.9	74.0	87	0.40	31.45	—9.99
Raipur	87.2	75.6	93	..	37.17	—1.83
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.4	78.0	83	0.01	61.18	—0.97
Ratnagiri	85.3	76.3	85	0.25	109.41	29.56
Mahableshwar	85.2	75.7	87	0.06	100.93	18.97
Karwar	83.7	75.1	96	0.39	132.89	28.04
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
HYDERABAD—						
Nalgonda	90.9	70.6	31	0.02	19.86	5.38
Ahmednagar	87.2	67.2	79	..	12.23	1.59
Poona	83.6	66.7	89	..	25.75	8.72
Sholapur	91.3	70.0	75	..	18.55	0.94
Bijapur	90.7	70.8	78	..	9.33	—1.11
Belgaum	77.3	66.5	94	0.07	76.42	39.32
Aurangabad	82.1	68.7	75	0.02	19.30	—0.53
Nizamabad (Indian)	81.7	69.2	86	2.24	41.13	13.68
Hyderabad	86.5	72.1	86	0.85	91.46	11.61
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	81.0	73.4	95	1.94	129.76	23.14
Calicut	81.8	76.4	95	0.08	88.61	4.69
Cochin	84.9	74.8	82	0.37	68.00	11.6
Colombo	86.0	76.0	87	..	47.39	—0.51
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.8	73.2	95	0.75	19.87	0.03
Bellary	95.2	75.2	67	..	5.32	—2.23
Guddapah	100.2	74.2	72	0.21	13.11	—2.45
Madras	94.2	74.6	93	2.13	16.31	3.64
Bangalore	85.3	67.8	84	0.03	10.73	—4.17
Coimbatore	91.5	72.8	84	..	2.86	—1.75
Trichinopoly	97.4	74.8	80	0.18	7.06	—1 40
Nemetam	91.9	78.9	92	0.64	8.07	—0 48

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of Sept. 10th, 14.	Total since 1st June '14	June 1st to 10th Sept. 1913	June 1st to 10th Sept. 1912
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0 01	61 18	65 28	48 41
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0 10	63 07	76 09	52 56
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0 04	65 31	75 03	52 22
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ...	0 07	72 68	78 78	52 19

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The disturbance probably from the west has given a fairly heavy and general rain in the Punjab and the adjoining areas. Monsoon has been moderately active in the Peninsula and Burma and the depression in the Bay slightly more marked.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, east and north Punjab, west Rajputana, Hyderabad, and Madras Deccan. Local in Upper-Burma, west United Provinces, Kashmere, Gujarat, Central India, Central-Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula, south-east Madras and north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Assam Bengal, Orissa, North-West Frontier Provinces, East Rajputana and Mysore.

The principal amounts are:—Table Island two inches, Port Blair and Mergui one and a half, Victoria Point five, Minu one, Monywa one and a half, Mainpuri one, Roorkee, Dehra Dun, Hissar, Murree and Lahore one and a half, Ludhiana two, Sialkot three-quarters, Rawalpindi five, Gulmarg one, Parachinar two, Bikanir one, Jodhpur three-quarters, Mangalore and Madras two, Cuddalore one and a half Gopalpur one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Upper Burma and increase in the east of the United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 10th September 1914 was 29·953 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba,
Bombay, September 9th 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.720	inches
Temperature of Air	82.2	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6	"
Dew Point	75.9	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.816	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	7.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.4	"
Minimum do., do.	78.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,SW,WSW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	157	miles.
Fall or Rain	0.07	inches.
Total fall during month	0.92	"
Total fall during year	61.32	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th..	0.02	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill
	Sept.	h.	m.	ft. in	Sept.	h.	m.	ft. in
Th	10	m 2	18	26 1	10	m 7	51	19 7
		1	59a	25 0		8	7a	17 4
F	11	m 3	55	25 6	11	m 8	20	20 4
		2	26a	25 0		8	40a	17 14
S	12	m 3	41	24 10	12	m 8	58	21 4
		3	2a	24 8		9	27a	18 6
Sun	13	m 4	45	24 4	13	m 10	18	22 2
		4	57a	23 7		10	41a	18 10
M	14	m 6	16	24 4	14	m 1	19a	22 0
		5	27a	23 2				
Tu	15	m 7	53	24 11	15	m 0	21	18 10
		7	14a	23 7		2	23a	21 1
W	16	m 8	52	25 11	13	m 1	45	18 3
		8	37a	24 7		3	8a	19 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise	Sunset
10 (Thursday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 47m.
" 11 (Friday)	" 6h. 26m.	" 6h. 46m.
" 12 (Saturday)	" 6h. 26m.	" 6h. 45m.
" 13 (Sunday)	" 6h. 26m.	" 6h. 44m.
" 14 (Monday)	" 6h. 26m.	" 6h. 43m.
" 15 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 25m.	" 6h. 42m.
" 16 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 27m	" 6h. 41m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Sept. 4th 7h 31·2m p.m.: Apogee, 9th, 9-21h, a.m.: Last Quarter 12th, 11h. 16 3m. p m. New Moon 20th, 3-2m. a.m. Perigee 21st, 0-0h, p.m.: First Quarter 26th 5h. 33·3 p.m.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH STATISTICS.

There was a slight change in the general health conditions of the City last week in comparison with the state of things in the previous week or two. There was noticed a further decline in both plague and cholera cases, there having been 10 of the former and 8 of the latter, as against 14 and 17 respectively in the previous week. Of small-pox, there was only one fatal case, as against two. The total mortality of the week, however, was slightly higher than the previous record, being 596, as against 590. The death-rate stood at 31.64, while in the corresponding week of 1913 it was 28.82, the past quinquennial average being 31.66. The mortality from the various ailments, other than those already mentioned was as follows:—Malarial fever 4, fever of all other kinds 50, diarrhœa 42, dysentery 33, debility 48, old age 37, tubercular diseases 9, diseases of the nervous system 36, pthisis 20, other diseases of the respiratory system 164, diseases of the digestive system 28, diseases of the urinary system 6, of the generative system 8, still-birth 44 and premature birth 3. There were two cases of drowning, one of poison and fatal injuries 8. Classified according to age, 156 died under one year, 85 were from one to five years and 355 were five years. Among the diseased were 26 Jains, 19 Brahmins, 1 Lingayat, 3 Bhatias, 263 Hindus of other castes, 98 Hindus of low caste, 118 Mussalmans, 30 Parsis, 2 Jews, 26 Native Christians, 4 Eurasians, 5 Europeans and 1 Buddhist. The total number of births registered last week was 409, as against 301 in the previous week.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 9th.

	Bales.
Cotton Sales	3,100
Imports	2,000
Spot: unchanged.	

Bombay 10th September 1914.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 9th

Rubber	.5
Ceylon	60
Shellac	18½

Bombay 10th September 1914.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 10th September.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 59 lakhs down and the Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

The Bank of Bombay rate is also unchanged at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

There has been rather more doing in this market. Rates are, however, unchanged.

The Banks will be closed to-morrow Friday and Saturday for the Parsi New Year Holiday.

Quotations:—

	s. d.
BANKS SELLING—	
T. T. ready	..1 3 13/16
D D. mail	..1 3¾
T. T. forward Dec.	..1 3 29/32
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	..1 4¼
Credits 3 m-s ready	..1 4 ⅜
60 d/s Japan ..	..149 (with war risk)

BULLION

The local silver market is again steadier and ready bars are selling at 75-14.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	25	8	0
Australian bar gold	25	8	0
Sovereigns (dragons)	15	0	0
Bar silver ready (cum duty)	75	14	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 7th September 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G I. P Railway	17	18,329
B. B. & C I. Railway	27	32,215

COTTON

We have no change to advise in the position of the local market. A Japan report house is reported to have sold good Broach last evening. To-day the market opened at Rs. 208 for good Broach and Rs. 138 for fully good Bengal.

The minimum rates fixed for forward business by the Director of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association on the 2nd inst. were confirmed at the General Meeting held this afternoon.

The tone of the market at the close is quiet and good Broach is quoted Rs. 208 to Rs. 209, and fully good Bengal Rs. 139.

A small business has been done in ready cotton.

Those markets are more or less closed and there is partically nothing doing. Ready white Karachi Bungla wheat is selling at and about Rs. 6-10-0 R.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	Nil. Bales.
Wheat	4,560 Cwts.
Linseed	1,916 "
Rape, Rai. etc.	313 "
Gingellyseed	Nil. "
Poppyseed	294 "
Groundnuts	303 "
Castorseed	275 "
Rice	6,156 "
Myrabollams	331 "
Cotton seed	4,151 "
Mowraseed	599 "
Gram	3,466 "
Jowar	Nil. "
Maize	Nil. "
Barley	220 "

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, 10th September*, 1914.)

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., to act as Commissioner in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr. W. H. Lucas, C.S.I., I.C.S.

Captain F. H. Beaufort, 1st Battalion, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, to be Cantonment Magistrate of Devlali, in addition to his military duties, vice Lieutenant W. L. Reid relieved.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, vice Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., transferred.

The services of the Rev. C. R. Ryall, Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Miss A. M. Benson, M.D., First Physician, Pestanji Hormasji Cama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks with effect from the 7th September 1914.

Major L. T. R. Hutchinson, I.M.S., has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Assistant Surgeon P. A. Cordeiro, L. M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Thana, and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum. Naupada, vice Major K. V. Kukday, I.M.S.

Major E. F. E. Baines, I.M.S., to act as Superintendent, Central Lunatic Asylum, Reravda, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure vice Captain W. D. Keyworth, I. M. S.

Lieut.-Col. J. G. Hojel, M.B., BCh. (Dub.), I.M.S., on return, to resume the appointment of Surgeon, Gokuldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, Bombay.

Lieut.-Col. V. B. Bennett, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S., I.M.S., on return, to resume the appointment of Civil Surgeon, Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, and Superintendent, Medical School, Hyderabad.

Major L. P. Stephen(M.B., B.Ch. (Abdn.), D.P.H. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.E., D.T.M. & H. (Cantab.), I.M.S., on relief, to do duty as Civil Surgeon, Thana, and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Naupada.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles. Motor Reserve Section.—John Francis Watson to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 8th August 1914.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I.C.S.

Mr. F. G Pratt, I.C.S., to be Political Agent, Surat, vice Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S.

Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., to be Political Agent, Surgana, vice Mr. J. McNeill, I.C.S., deputed on special duty.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, I.C.S., to resume his appointment of Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., on relief, to be Judge and Sessions Judge at Belgaum.

Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., on relief, to be Judge and Sessions Judge at Khandesh vice Mr. C. C. Dutt, I.C.S., reverting.

Mr. C. E. Palmer, I.C.S., to be Judge and Sessions Judge at Sukkur.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, I.C.S., on relief, to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge at Sukkur.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., to be Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.

Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., to be Collector of Surat vice Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S.

Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., to be Collector of Nasik vice Mr. J. McNeill, I.C.S., deputed on special duty.

Mr. W. O. Alcock, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Broach vice Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., reverting.

Mr. G. E. Chatfield, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Thar and Parkar vice Mr. O. H. Blathwayte, I.C.S., reverting.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Larkana vice Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S., reverting.

Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I.C.S., to act as Commissioner, Northern Division.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Collector of the Panch Mahalas vice Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I.C.S.

Mr. J. McNeill, I.C.S., to be on special duty in Bombay for the purpose of dealing with Code telegrams by banks and commercial firms, pending further orders.

Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S., to be on special duty in addition to his own present duties for the purpose of dealing with Code telegrams by banks and comm

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A LUNATIC'S ESTATE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

In the matter of Act XXXIV of 1858 and in the matter of Hirjeebhoy Burjorjee Vatcha an adjudged lunatic.

RUTTANBAI & ANOTHER ..... Petitioner.

This was an application with regard to the estate of one Hirjibhoy Burjorjee Vatcha, who was adjudged a lunatic in December, 1891, and who died on the 24th February, 1894. The applicants were Rutanbai, the daughter of the said Hirjibhoy; Bachubai, the widow of Hirjeebhoy's son Jijeebhoy; and Jehangir the son of Jijeebhoy; and Jehangir the son of Jijeebhoy. They prayed that the joint committee of the lunatic's property, consisting of Ratanbai and Bachubai, and Lieut.-Col. M. P. Anaregat should be directed to hand over the estate of the lunatic which now consisted of the Government paper of the value of Rs. 18,500 to the petitioners, who were the only surviving heirs of the deceased. The committee was willing to hand over the estate to the heirs, but they could not do so without an order of the court. The applicants therefore made the present application, for an order directing the committee to hand over the estate to them.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Wadia said that this was a formal application for discharge of the committee, the lunatic being dead, and for directing them to hand over the deceased's estate to the heirs. In reply to the court counsel said that there was no particular section authorising the Court to make such an order. But as the committee was personal to the lunatic and the made.

His Lordship, in passing an order discharging the committee, remarked that he could not make the further order asked for, namely, directing the committee to hand over the deceased's property to his heir, costs to come out of the estate.

Attorneys for petitioners: Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

EIGHTEEN CASES IN THE CALENDAR.

The Fourth Criminal Sessions of the current year commenced yesterday morning the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar Kt., presiding.

There are eighteen cases for trial on the Calendar of prisoners. Five persons are charged with murder, two with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, six with theft, one with forgery and falsification of accounts, one with exposing a newly-born child with intent to wholly abandon it, one with abetment of extortion and of personating a public servants, one with rape or attempt at rape, and one with bigamy.

Two of the eighteen prisoners pleaded guilty.

These were Latif Arbi and Mohanlal Chhotalal. The former, an old offender, whose convictions began in 1906, pleaded guilty to the charge of house-breaking by day and theft in a building. His Lordship sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The latter an old offender also, who had a series of convictions beginning in pleaded guilty to the charge of house-breaking by night and theft in a building His Lordship sentenced him to six year's a rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF INFANTICIDE FAILS.

EMPEROR *v.* NAKOBAI.

The accused in this case was committed to the Sessions by Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad on the 1st Sept. 1914, on t charges of having caused the (1) murder of a newly-born child under sec. 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and (2) of the secret disposal of the dead body of the said child under sec. 318, of the Indian Penal Code.

The following special jury was empanelled:—Messrs. Robert Wallace (Foreman); V. A. Dabholkar; C. L. Mehta; Henry F. Chord; S. P. Mehta; John Cook; George Henry Macormick; P. R. Patel, Benjamin Ezekiel.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Madan, appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Chatfield defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused, who was a widow, residing at Motlabai's Wadi at Parel, committed the murder of her newly-born female child by throttling it. On the same day in order to conceal the birth of her child she carried it in a bundle and secretly disposed of the dead body. The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty on both the charges.

His Lordship, in discharging and acquitting the accused, remarked that he entirely agreed with the verdict of the jury.

EMPEROR *v.* NARBADABAI.

The accused in this case was a woman 25 years old committed to the Sessions by G. R. Khairaz Esq., on the 4th September, 1914, on the charges (1) of having caused the murder of a new-born child under sec. 302 of the Penal Code and (2) of secretly disposing of the dead body of such child under sec. 318, of the Penal Code.

Major Murison said he thought the child died of Asphyxia, but there were no signs to show that.

The Advocate-General said that after this evidence, he did not think it proper to prosecute the charge further against the accused and would enter a *nolle prosequi* under sec. 333 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

His Lordship said that that seemed to be the most proper course for the Advocate-General to take, and in discharging the prisoner, directed such discharge to operate as an acquittal. The Advocate-General, with Mr. B. J. Wadia, appeared for the Crown. Mr. R. L. Barrow appeared for the accused.

ALLEGED GRIEVOUS HURT.

EMPEROR *v.* GOVIND ABBA.

The accused was committed by Rao Bhadur Chunilal H. Setelvad on August, 29th 1914, on charges of having caused the death of one Krishna Santoo and of causing him, grievous hurt.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Peerbhoy appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Kemp, appeared for the accused.

The Advocate-General in opening the case for the Crown, said that the deceased Krishna Santoo and the accused were cousins. The deceased had lent some monies and his "Kargota" (waist ornament) to the accused. On the 3rd of August, the deceased was living at Dadar in a compound of some dyeing works, on the ground floor of Rangari chawl with his brother and his aunt. It appeared that at 7-30 p.m. on the 3rd. August accused and three other persons came to the house of the deceased apparently to hear the religious prayers read. Then the deceased demanded from the accused the repayment of the monies and the Kargota lent to him. The accused refused, a scuffle took place in which the, deceased took hold of the accused by his coat, and people intervened. While the deceased was holding the accused the accused stabbed him with a pocket knife, in the abdomen. The deceased was sent to the hospital by the police who had been sent for, and the accused and the three persons who accompanied him were arrested. The deceased subsequently died in the hospital of peritonitis, as a result of the wound he received The accused being desirous of giving his dying statement, it was taken down by Mr. Chunilal Setalvad Second Presidency magistrate.

The accused and his three companions were then put before the magistrate who committed the accused to the Sessions and discharged the other three. The Advocate-General said that it was not charged by the prosecution that the offence was premeditated, but that the accused without any excuse stabbed the deceased and brought himself within the sections under which he was charged.

Evidence for the Crown was being taken when the Court rose for the day.

CUTCHI MEMON'S ESTATE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

AMIBAI *v.* HAJOOBAI.

This was a rule taken out by the plaintiff for the appointment of a receiver o estate of one Haji Abdul Karim Haji Tyeb, for an injunction restraining the defendant from dealing with that estate, and for an award of interim maintenance to the plaintiff out of the estate.

Haji Abdul Karim Haji Tyeb, a Cutchi Memon, died on the 25th August, 1914. The deceased had a business in German safes, porcelain jars and Japanese glassware, and also owned large immoveable properties; the whole estate being worth nearly four lakhs. The deceased married the plaintiff about twenty-five years ago. Thereafter he married the defendant. The plaintiff some time after the marriage of the deceased with the defendant, ceased to live with the deceased, and ceased to be maintained by him. The defendant alleged that the deceased had divorced the plaintiff soon after his marriage with the defendant. The plaintiff denied that she had been divorced, and she had filed the present suit claiming half of the estate of the deceased.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared to show cause against the rule.

Mr. Desai appeared in support of the rule.

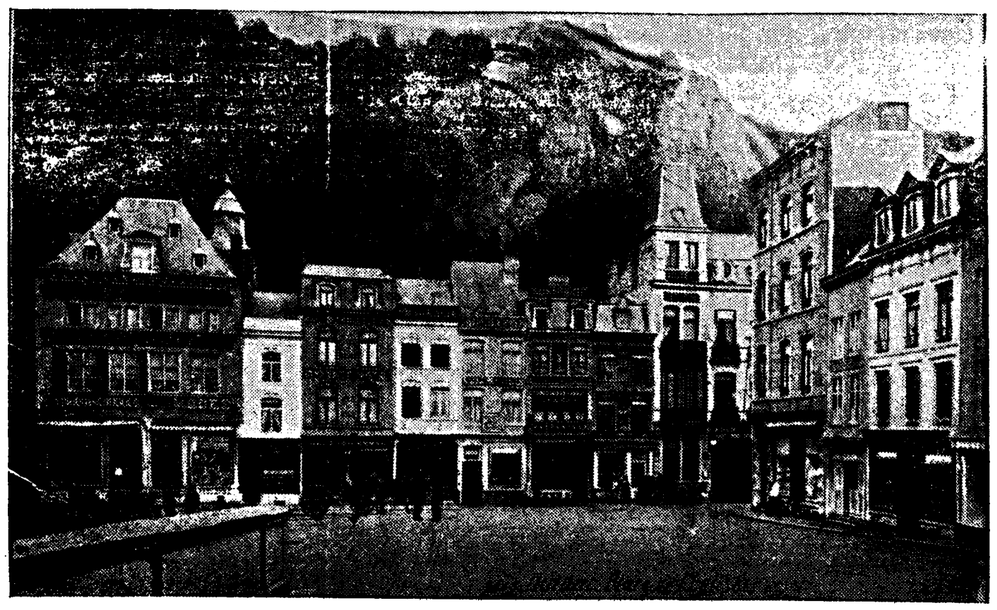
His Lordship appointed Mr. B. N. Lang, receiver of the estate with the necessary powers.

The net rents of the immoveable properties were ordered to be divided equally between the plaintiff and the defendant. The plaintiff was to give security in lieu of the portion of the rent received by her by way of interim maintenance.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co.

Attorneys for the defendant:—Payne and Co.

VICTIM OF GERMAN BARBARISM.



The Church Square, Dinant, the Belgium town which has been burnt by the Germans.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 11TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

After the Appellate Side Court Work is over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

929-12—Sabnis and G. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Sulleman Hoosein Soudagar and anr. Dapntary F and D, Amin and D, Part heard, 2-12-13.

1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakrudin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors, Patell and Ez., Manecklal and Co, Part heard, 9-2-14.

842-12—Mulla and Mulla, Syed Abdulla bin Abubakar Brusab v Ahmed Fakrudin and ors, Un P and P, Patell and Ez.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

176-05—Raghavaya N and Co, Sulleman Abdulla and ors v Abdulla Khakibai and ors, Amin and D.

493-05—Ragh N and Co. Sulleman Abdulla and ors v Abdulla Khakibai and ors, Amin and D.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

281-11—Raghavaya N and Co, Bai Mithabai widow v Mulji Sunderji and ors, Mulla and M, Unwalla P and P.

1346-12—Judah and S, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodardas Rangildas and ors. Matu J and M, F P Pavri.

508-12—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Dinkar Khanderao and ors, Jeh S M and H, Edg G W and Co.

104-14—Payne and Co, Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam v The Fraser Ice Factory Ld and ors, M B Chothia.

Long Causes.

189-12—Manecklal and Co Ranchordas Harjiwan and anr v Aboo Bucker Abdul Rehman, Little and Co, as Part heard, 15-9-13.

1030-13—Motichand and D, Kesarichand Bhanabhai a firm v Darashaw Dhanjishaw Jamshedji R and D.

261-12—Sabnis & G. Amarsing Gumansing & Chamber Matters for Disposal.

In Re. G. & Wards. Act. VII. of 1890—Patell and Ez. In Re Krishna Govinda minor v. Chandrabai widow, Petitioner Manecklal & Co. Notice 27-8-14.

I. D. Court Nos. 573 & 622-13—Patell & Ez. Vithaldas Motichand v. Petitioner Messrs. Patell & Ezekul-applicants, 21-8-14.

In Re G. IX. Wards Act VIII. of 1890—Sabnis & G. In Re. Shankar Ramji Awte a Minor v. Bapurao Ramji Awte-Petitioner, 21-8-14.

220-12—Mirzi W. & Mang. Abdul Rahim Metha v. Dinsha Dhanjibhoy Kharas 31-8-14.

538-08—Malir H. M. & R. Lalji Padamsey v. Jivran Giga 3-9-14.

166-11, 938—09—Jamsetji R & D. Attwaram Surajram Desai v. Bhagwandas Maganbhai 3-9-14.

1123-12—Captain & V. Seth Lalbhoy Tricumlal Ali Mahomed Haji Cassam, Smetham and Co., B 1-9-14.

Sect. 195-801-13—Mulla and Mulla Hormusji Hifjibhoy Wadia and ors. v. Kadia Khima Karson and anr. Judah & Sol. 7-9-14.

634-14—Mehta D & Lalji, Asharam Narsoo Contractor v. Chotalal Ishwardas Parekh Motichand & D. 7-9-14.

468-08—Payne & Co. Shanker Chimnaji v. Dhondiba Panduji & ors. Smetham B. & D. 7-9-14.

468-08—Payne & Co. Shanker Chimnaji v. Dhondiba Janduji & ors. Smetham B. & Co., 8-9-14.

593-14—Purnanand & Co. Dulabdas Parmanandas Jivraj Virji, Rustomji & Co., 8 9-14.

195-14—Edgelow G W & Co. Keshow Balwant Rajgaru & ors. v. Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co. & ors. a firm, Madh. K. & Ch Khanderao L & Co. 8-9-14.

12-13—Jehangir S M & H. Gulamalli Gullam Hoosein v. Cassambhai Thaverbhai Ardeshir H. & ors. D. & Co. 9-9-14.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

57-14—Madhowji K & C Jeyanarayen Baldevdas Daga v. Gill & Co a firm and anr Crawford B and Co.

Chamber Matters for disposal (in Court.)

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882 & Re the Specie Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation) Payne & Co Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochakhanawalla Applicant C A Patwardhan & ors Consolidated Dhunjishaw & B 25-8-14 Part Heard 5-9-14.

940-13—Amin and Desai, Chandulal Laldas and ors v Nathlal Balkrishna and ors, Un. P and P, Mulji and Tha, Bhimji and Co.

711-13 Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Karimji Ebramji & Sons a firm Motichand and D.

713-13—Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v Adamji Jafferji & Co a firm Motichand and D.

1202-13—Rustomji & Co Balmakund Gobindram v. Dayaram Mangamal and anr. Jamsetji R & D.

8-14—Crawford B & Co The Motsui Bushan Kaisha Ld. v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham Payne & Co.

21-14—Smethan B & Co Philip Haggin v. Hadrian Courts Crowford B & Co.

22-14—Dubash & Co Bhura Ratna & Co a firm v. Baboo Sakharam Jadhav Unwalla P & P.

28-14—In person Hirachand Manrup & ors v. Javanmull Manrup and ors. Smetham B & Co.

29-14—Sabnis and G Amirbibi Widow v. Azizabibi Widow and ors. Sabnis and G Little and Co.

1028-13—G H Dalal Rupchand Rangildas a firm Haji Hoosein Khan Mahomed Khan Soudagar and firm Sabnis and G.

THE PARLIAMENT OF SCIENCE.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT'S ATTACK ON DARWINISM

For some months past scientists from all parts of the Empire have been gathering at Melbourne for the 1914 meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which had its inaugural meetings at mid-day to-day, August 14 (Australian time). Until two days ago there were doubts as to how the war would affect the meetings, but on Monday night, writes "The Standard," Sir Oliver Lodge proposed that the Association should carry out their programme as arranged. To-day he formally inducted the new president, Professor William Bateson.

Professor Bateson's address was a direct attack on the Darwinian theory of evolution—not on the great facts of evolution themselves, but on Darwin's explanation of them.

A VANISHED AUTHORITY.

"I suppose," he said, "that everyone is familiar with the theory of the origin of species which Darwin promulgated. Through the last 50 years this theme of the natural selection of favoured races has been developed and expounded in writings innumerable. Favoured races certainly can replace others. The argument is sound, but we are doubtful of its value; for in that debate stands adjourned."

The president thus offered no theory of any kind to replace the Darwinian explanation, but while destroying it he paid a high tribute to its propounder.

"We go to Darwin," continued Professor Bateson, "for his incomparable collection of facts. We would fain emulate his scholarship, his worth and his power of exposition, but to us he speaks no more with philosophical authority. We read his scheme of evolution as we would those of Lucretius or of Lamarck, delighting in their simplicity and their courage. Naturalists may still be found explaning teleological systems that would have delighted Dr. Pangloss, but at the present time few are misled. The student of genetics knows that the time for the development of theory is not yet."

Then came his most serious indictment of Darwinism. The speaker added:—

"In face of what we now know of the distribution of variability the scope of natural selection in determining fixity of species must be greatly reduced."

MANY ORIGINS OF LIFE.

Under certain very limited circumstances, it was pointed out, the fittest will certainly survive, but modern experiments have failed to make any difference in the spots of a peacock's tail or the colour of an orchid. So Dr. Bateson advised those who wished to clothe the theory of evolution with early Victorian philosophy "to base their faith frankly on the impregnable rock of superstition, and to abstain from direct appeals to natural fact."

Slowly, and at considerable length, the president dissected a large number of the phenomena of heredity amongst plants and animals, scarcely ever touching on its effects on the human race. He will deal with this in the second part of his address, to be given in Sydney next week.

Although offering no solution to the puzzle, he threw out a hint of his belief that life must have had many origins, not a simple one, and that each bore its own potentialities. "The problem," he said, "still stands out of the range of scientific investigation, and when we hear of the spontaneous formation of formaldeayde mentioned as a first step in the origin of life we think of Harry Lauder in the character of a Glasgow schoolboy pulling out his treasures from his pocket—'That's a wassher—for makkin' motor cars!'"

Earlier in the day addresses were given in the sections of Mathematics, Zoology, Economics, and Physiology.

HOW TO VIEW THE WAR.

LECTURE BY GENERAL MAY.

The dining hall of the Grand Hotel, Calcutta, was filled to its utmost capacity on Tuesday last, when Major-General May, Commanding the 8th (Lucknow) Division, lectured (in aid of the Bengal Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund) upon the European war. H.E. the Governor of Bengal presided over the large audience, and was accompanied by H. E. Lady Carmichael. Among the audience were many of the most prominent residents of Calcutta, while the gallery was filled with members of the Calcutta Light Horse.

H. E. Lord Carmichael, in introducing the lecturer, said:—I have been asked to introduce General May, but I think he needs no introduction. I am sure you are all anxious to hear him; I know I am. Here is General May, and you had better listen to him.

ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

General May, who was cordially received, and who spoke without notes, delivered a lengthy and most interesting lecture which concluded as follows:—

THE POSITION OF THE NAVY.

Now as regards naval matters I consider the naval situation as one of the most extraordinary that is recorded in history. The Germans always told us "Oh, we are building a great navy to protect our commerce. We are striving to be a great colonial power and to do that we must keep the seas open and protect our trade." Well it would be difficult to deny the truth of what they said. It was quite a specious argument and many people contended that the Germans were doing what they had a right to do and that there was no reason why we should prevent them from building up their Navy, and I cannot help thinking that the German people must be asking "what did we pay all this money for a Navy for?" Because their Navy has retired to the shelter of the land defences. It is even reported that their *Dreadnoughts* are in the Canal at Kiel. That is about the nearest thing to being on dry land that you could have. (Laughter.) At any rate whatever their reason is, whatever their strategy may be, it is quite certain that we cannot find the German fleet, because it takes two to make a quarrel and our opponents will not come up to the scratch. So there is very little to be said about the Navy, but what is to be said, is very good. (Applause.) First of all you have the account of the sinking of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, a powerful armed merchantman carrying ten 4 inch guns, by the Highflyer. We heard of the Goeben and the Breslau being driven from the Mediterranean to the Dardanelles, where I believe they are, or ought to be now—one with a damged funnel and the other with a heavy list, the result of their action with the Gloucester. We have heard of two Austrian warships being destroyed in the Adriatic, but the best news of all was of course the sinking of two at any rate, if not three German cruisers and two destroyers. Our naval news is therefore encouraging because cause, we are steadily curtailing their food supply, steadily making their people poorer because not only are they unable to get more food, but they are not getting material which brings wages. The effect of our sea power is as high and far reaching as anything we could possibly have hoped for.

I said just now something about our having fallen back on land. I do not consider there is anything in that to make us feel in the least concerned or dissatisfied. I want you to look at this war not as a war in a little corner of France or Belgium, but as a whole. Imagine yourself in an aeroplane, or a zeppelin, above Europe looking down and regarding this war as a whole. It would not have taken place at all if the French had not known that they had a good Ally in Russia. It is not a war between England and France and Germany in one corner of Belgium. What is happening on the west dovetails in with what is happening on the east and France and Russia are working together hand in hand and their strategy is a complementary one to the other. I believe the French are holding the Germans for the Russians ultimately to destroy them and will tell you why. I will take you back to the great war of 1815. Napoleon was then faced with the hostility of the whole world, just as Germany is now. The Russians were mobilising and advancing against the French from the Far East. The Austrians were coming up from the south east, the Prussians had advanced upon them exactly as Germany is advancing now and England had landed an Expeditionary Force just as she has done at the present time. Now what did Napoleon do? Napoleon said:—"The only chance I have of winning is to destroy the English and the Prussians before the great hordes of men which Russia can put into the field are upon us." He accordingly struck at the English and the Prussians by the shortest route to Brussels—precisely the same route that the Germans are using now to strike at Paris. He crossed the Sambre at Charleroi.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

I do not think there can be anything more remarkable in history than the fact that a hundred years ago, within few months, the Germans were holding the line of the Sambre with the English on their right and the French were attacking them at Charleroi on the 15th June, and to-day the Germans are attacking Charleroi and the French are holding it on the southern bank of the river with the British on their left. What is still more remarkable is that in the neighbourhood of Charleroi there are many of the most celebratee battlefields, including Waterloo, upon which we have fought.

There is a curious analogy between the fighting that went on when Napoleon attacked Charleroi and the fighting that is going on now. Wellington would not have given battle to Napoleon at Waterloo if he had not known that the Prussians were coming up on the left. Napoleon first fell upon the Prussians and drove them back while we gained a decisive victory against part of his army. When that happened the great Duke of Wellington said:—"I suppose, I shall have to go back too. In England people will probably say I am being beaten, but still I must go back." And accordingly he fell back and Blucher fell back not to Liege where his lines of communication ran, but right back so as to keep in touch with his Ally. Wellington fell back simultaneously, and a line was formed at Waterloo to lure Napoleon to fall upon his force. Napoleon threw the best force that he could collect on our Army at Waterloo in exactly the same way as the Germans have been throwing their best troops in the greatest numbers they could gather upon our small Expeditionary Force to-day. Wellington waited until the Prussians came up and took Napoleon in the flank to score perhaps the greatest victory the world has ever seen and you read in the papers to-day that the British troops at Mons did not fall back because they were beaten but under the order of the General commanding the French Army, who considered it was the best move to adopt.

THE MORAL TO BE DRAWN.

What is the moral to be drawn from the story that I have briefly touched upon? Surely it is that you should consider the map of Europe as the battlefield, that you should take a comprehensive view of the war and not forget Russia, which is making her presence felt more and more every day. And remember that we can count on the sea power of England to bring the Germans to their knees by depriving them of food and raw material. That is a perfectly sane and consistent policy and one which, I believe, must be successful in the long run. Forty-four years ago the Germans laid France in the dust in one month, and I believe that it was their intention to do it again, because I think that in a most tremendous and rapid stroke such as that lay their chief chance of success. And now look at 1914! Germany is losing her commerce, she is already feeling the pinch of hunger. Her great Empire is cracked and shaken and now far away in the east she hears the tramp, tramp, tramp, of a huge Army advancing against her. It is coming slowly, persistently, remorselessly, but inevitably. It is the march of our Ally, and I believe that as Germany is listening she knows that she is undone, and I personally believe that the success of our arms is assured.

WHAT A DIVISION MEANS

SOME USEFUL INFORMATION.

It might be helpful to the ordinary newspaper correspondent, as well as to the "man in the street," says the "Star" military correspondent, if a glossary of military terms and titles were published. We might not then get such stupid descriptions as "immense losses in action between patrols," or, as I read in a daily paper, "a number of French cavalry divisions have crossed the frontier." Evidently the writer had "patrols" in his mind when he wrote divisions"; but for the enlightenment of the general public I may as well outline the size and strength of a division, for the word will be used and misused very frequently during the next few weeks.

In an expeditionary force a cavalry division consists of cavalry headquarters and twelve regiments, artillery headquarters and twelve regiments, artillery headquarters and six batteries of horse artillery, engineer headquarters and four field troops of Royal Engineers, a signals company, four field ambulances, and a baggage train.

That perhaps does not convey a great deal to the uninitiated, but in horses, men, and vehicles it is as follows:

Officers and men	9,778
Horses	9,945
Machine guns	24
Thirteen-pounders	24
Ammunition waggon	72
Motor-cars	20
Two-horse vehicles	138
Four-horse vehicles	284
Six-horse vehicles	81
Bicycles	197

It will be recognised at once that to speak casually of a number of such divisions crossing the frontier is the height of absurdity.

In case similar mistakes regarding Army Divisions should be made, I will set out in full the war strength of a British Army Division.

It will contain divisional headquarters and twelve infantry regiments, artillery headquarters, nine batteries of 18-pounders, two batteries of 5in. howitzers, or three batteries of 4.5in., a heavy battery of siege guns, a divisional ammunition column, headquarters and two field companies of Royal Engineers, a signals company, two mounted infantry companies, three field ambulances of sixteen waggons each, and the inevitable baggage train. On the road, with the infantry in columns of "fours," and the guns at statutory intervals, that a division would measure twelve miles from van to rearguard. Its components are:

Officers and men	19,111
Horses	6,773
Machine guns	24
Field guns (18lb.	54
Howitzers	12
"Long Toms"	4
Ammunition waggons	198
Motor-cars	8
Two-horse waggons	274
Four-horse waggons	232
Six-horse waggons	241
Bicycles	135

"Division," however, is an elastic term. The figures above show the prescribed war "establishment," but on active service there are many departures from the text-books.

The details, however, may suffice to stay public clamour, when it begins to ask why our Generals, or the Generals of our allies, do not move faster. It may also help the public in the calculation of the movement of troops if it will remember that on the average an Army Division marches sixteen miles a day, although occasionally its units cover twice that distance.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure; headache gone in a few minutes.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi New Year Eve, Bank Holiday.
English Mail Steamer Moldavia due.
Subscription Dance of Ex-soldiers' Society in aid of Lady Willingdon's War Relief Fund, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Quadrangular Cricket Match: Presidency vs. Hindus, Second Day), 12 noon.

SATURDAY, September 12.

Parsi New Year Day, Bank Holiday.
Quadrangular Cricket Match: Presidency vs. Hindus, (Third Day), 12 noon.
Poona Races.

MONDAY, September 14th.

Meeting of the Standing Committee at the Municipal Office—3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45 and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30

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Domestic Occurrence

IN MEMORIAM.

NEUBERG—In loving remembrance of Babette, the dearly loved elder daughter of Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Neuberg of Bombay, who died on 11th September, 1913.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut-Col. H. Stanley Reed. A.D.C., Commanding.

Sept. 11.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 12th Inst. Corpl. R. C. Lowndes. 2. Riding School for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts daily from 7-15 a.m.

3. To-day Friday the 11th Inst. Combined drill with 33rd Cavalry. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-15 a.m. Dress. Drill Order with arms. 4 The Commandant is pleased to make the following promotions:—Sergeant F. C. Annesley "C" Troop to be Squadron Sergeant Major, Corporal H. F. Lodge "C" Troop to be Sergeant vice Annesley promoted. 5 Members are requested to draw their Arms from Head-Quarters, Council Road immediately and obtain a receipt for same.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Capt.
Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Order by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Sept. 10.

285. Parades.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Headquarters as strong as possible at 8 a.m. on Sunday the 13th instant to proceed to Mahaluxmi Battery for 6" Gun drill.
Members in possession of Cars and Bicycles or those living in the Vicinity of Mahaluxmi may proceed direct to the Battery and should be there by 8-45 a.m.
Members should have breakfast before coming on parade.
Tiffin and Tea will be provided.
Cars have been arranged for to take members parading at Head Quarters out to Mahaluxmi.

293. Enrolments.—The undermentioned having enrolled in the E. E. Company, are taken on the Strength of the Corps from 10th instant:—
No. 162 Sapper C. S. Murray.
No. 163 Sapper A. G. Christiansen.

291. Transfers.—No. 1609 Gunner G. H. Skellern No. 1 Company has been transferred to the E. E. Company from to-day's date, the number assigned to him is 164.

295 Resignations.—The undermentioned having resigned are struck off the Corps from to-day's date:—
No. 1326 Gunner F. M. Grimshaw No. 1 Company.
No. 1600 Gunner G. N. Minstrell No. 1 Company.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt. R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Sept. 11.

766. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending September 12th:—
"B" Company, Daily at 7-30 a.m. Plain Clothes.
"C" Company, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"E" Company, Friday. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m. prompt. Dress.—Uniform, Drill Order with helmets.
Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmet. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes Those men who have drawn all their uniform except helmets to parade in khaki, Topees of any pattern.

Recruits.

"A" Company daily at 6-30 p.m.
"C" Company daily at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company daily at 6-30 p.m.
"F" Company daily at 6-30 p.m.

767. Clothing.—It is notified for information that the Stores at Headquarters will be open for issues of clothing on Thursdays and Saturdays only from 6-30 to 8 p.m.

768. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Saturday 12th Inst.—"F" Coy. Recruits only.
Sunday 13th Inst.—"D" Coy. Recruits only.

769. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned Officers:—
Captain W. H. Cardale, from 14th October to 14th November 1914.
Captain C. N. Moberly, from 10th to 22nd September 1914.

770. Transfer.—No. 7028 Vol. H. F. Weston is transferred from "G" Coy. to the Reserve from this date.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The following is an additional list of subscriptions to H. E. Lady Willingdon's scheme for improving the conditions of women during confinement and the care of infants:—
Amount previously acknowledged. Rs. 17,569-8-6; Further contributions received through H. E. Lady Willingdon—Staff of the Department of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes Rs. 131; Miss Sonabai C. M. Cursetjee Rs. 100; Mr. R. F. L. Whitty Rs. 75; Mrs. A. G. Viegas Rs. 25; Mr. Jehangir Ruttonji Dubash Rs. 25; Mrs. W. F. Cocke Rs. 15; Mrs. C. A. Lambert Rs. 10 and Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Mody Rs. 7; total Rs. 17,957-8-0

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

On Sunday, the Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will meet at usual at their respective places. The Senior Class will be conducted by Mr. D. G. Dalvi, M. A., LL.B., and the Junior by Mr. K. J. Dubash.

A WARD ELECTION.

Friday, the 2nd October 1914, has been fixed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay as the day of the Ward Election to fill up the casual vacancy created by the death of Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, a representative of the (E) Byculla Ward.

MYSTERY OF ST. MARTIN'S BRIDGE.

To-night at the Olympia Picture Palace will be shown a highly sensational film entitled "Mystery of St. Martin's Bridge." It is an exclusive-right film, is 5,000 ft. long, and is in four parts. It depicts the terrible revenge of a mountain maid who is deceived by a rich noble man.

FALL INTO DOCK BASIN.

Rajbai, a Cutchi woman, went with her two children to the Alexandra Docks on Wednesday nigt, and accidentally fell with the children into the basin. A police sepoy noticed them fall, and threw her a life buoy, which she caught and held till all of them were rescued by lascars.

PRAYERS FOR SUCCESS OF BRITISH ARMS

The Residents of Orlem village, offered a special High Mass on Sunday last, at the Church of St. Anthony, Malwan, for the success of British arms. In the course of his sermon, the Rev. Fr. Pereira, the vicar, pointed out the advantages of the British Rule in India and exhorted his audience to unite and render every help they can to the Government.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

The manager of the Bombay Branch of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., writes:—

We have received telegraphic advice from our Head Office in London that an interim Dividend for the half year ended 30th June, last, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, has been declared.

FEAST OF OUR LADY OF THE MOUNT.

The exiled Portuguese nuns, who have established a home in the vicinity of the Chapel of our Lady of the Mount, will open a fancy bazar on Saturday the 12th September on the occasion of the Feast of the Chapel, which attracts a large concourse of people of all communities. The bazar will continue for twelve days. The proceeds of the sale will go to help the urgent needs of the orphans and the poor in charge of the nuns.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in the districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 5th September, 1914:—Bombay City 10, Ahmedabad District 3, Surat District 5, Thana District 2, Nasik District 44, East Khandesh District 1, Poona District 27, Satara District 6, Kolaba District 4, Belgaum District 3, Dharwar District 16, Kathiawar Agency 24, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 109. Total 254.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

One attack and one death from plague and one attack and two deaths from small-pox were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Thursday. The single plague attack was reported from Middle and Lower Colaba. No cases of cholera were reported on Wednesday. The total mortality from all causes in the above-mentioned period was 76, as compared with 79 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 1044 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday was 1,760, out of which 8 were found to be plague-infected. Three of the plague rats were caught in B Ward, four in C Ward, and one in E Ward.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday at 15 22/32d. and 15 27/32d. the rupee, respectively.

		Calcutta £	Bombay £	Madras £	Total £
Total amount of tenders received	Bills	140,000	150,000	20,000	310,000
	Telegraphic Transfers	40,000	10,000	..	50,000
				Total	360,000
Total amount accepted.	Bills	140,000	150,000	20,000	310,000
	Telegraphic Transfers	40,000	10,000	..	50,000
				Total	360,000

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SUDDEN END OF BREACH OF TRUST CASE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, the case in which Inspector Spiers charged Dharmabin Rambhau, a Brahmin woman, with criminal breath of trust in respect of jewellery valued at Rs. 20,000, belonging to Mr. Mulji B. Baibhaya, solicitor, came to a sudden termination.

On the case being called Inspector Spiers said that he was instructed to inform the Court that the prosecution were not going to lead any evidence in the case in view of the deed of gift produced by the accused.

The complainant also declined to lead any evidence.

His Worship discharged the accused, observing that in his opinion no breach of trust was committed, having regard to the deed of gift. He ordered the jewellery and the deed of gift to be returned to the party producing them.

THEFT OF A CARPET.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Munji Jiva, a cooly, was charged with the theft of a Persian carpet valued at Rs. 30, belonging to the S. S. Jelunga, now lying in the docks.

The accused was arrested on suspicion by a police sepoy at Modi Bunder and the carpet was found in his possession. The clerk on board the steamer identified it as the one missing a week ago.

The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE COLLAPSE OF A WALL.

At the Morgue, yesterday morning, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting coroner, resumed his enquiry regarding the deaths of two labourers named Sagoonabai and Dhaku, who were killed by the sudden collapse of a wall under construction on the premises of the Akbar press at Carnac Road on the 3rd instant.

Mr. B. T. Desai represented Lowji, contractor for the building. Inspector Barnes led the evidence.

Maulabux Gulab, a brick layer, said that on the day in question he was asked to work on the wall opposite the one that collapsed. About the wall that collapsed he was told by the mistry that it was not properly dry. The mistry then left. The contractor came next and gave orders to complete the wall that collapsed as the roof was to be erected. Witness refused to do the work but others agreed, and when the contractor left, six were engaged in plastering it, and four in laying bricks. The wall collapsed suddenly.

In answer to questions put by Mr. Desai, witness said that the contractor used to check the plumb line when the wall was being erected. On the 1st, men worked on it and though was so not properly set, they worked on it the following day. The work had to be done in a specific time, and therefore they continued to work on it.

Further enquiry was then adjourned.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

An examination of the Home Nursing Class organised by Mr. Dosabhai Framji Panthaki under the auspices of the Bombay city centre of the St. John Ambulance Association with Dr. Rattonsha Dadabhai Chinoy, L.M. and S., as lecturer was conducted by Dr. Kaikhosru Sorabji Patel, M.B., B.S., on Sunday last the 6th instant. The following candidates are declared successful:—

Messrs. Nosherwan Nanabhai Master, Nasrulla Fatulla Kazarani, Framroz Rustamji Vatcha, B.A., Rustamji Jamshedji Khajurina, Kaikhosru Pirojsha Kurwa, Pirojsha Erachsha Patel, Punemchand Amratlal Parikh, Rustamji Ardeshir Deboo, Kaikhosru Bhikhaji Khesvata, and Jalejar Hirji Wadia.

RUNNING TRAIN FIRE.

CHARGE AGAINST AN ENGINE DRIVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 10.

A charge under Section 101 of the Indian Railways Act has been framed by Major Lyon, the Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum, against the engine driver, Dhunjishaw Jamshetjee Panday, who was in charge of the train which took fire, while running between Shedbal and Miraj on M. and S. M. Railway on the 21st May last. A woman and her child were burnt to death in the lavatory of a female compartment on that occasion, while several passengers received injuries through jumping off the train. The Railway Police charged two firemen and the chief guard named Abdul Wahad wth negligence in the same connection, but they have been discharged by the Magistrate.

DERAILMENT NEAR SONARPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SEALDAH, Sept. 10.

At about 10-30 hours on the 9th instant No. 441 Up-passenge train on leaving Sonarpur station was proceeding to Garia. Three carriages in the rear of the train viz two 3rd class and one inter and Brake van composite got derailed on the main line at mile 9 between telegraph posts 12 and 13 just inside the down outer signal of Sonarpur due to a rail breaking. The train was immediately stopped. The main line was blocked till 5 hours this morning when the through communication was restored. There was no injury to the passengers.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

The Bank of Bengal rate is unchanged at five per cent.

VICTIMS OF WAR.

BELGIANS AND THEIR GERMAN PRISONERS.

PLIGHT OF REFUGEES.

We are only at the beginning of the war, and its physical horrors of bloodshed and mortal agonies are as yet confined to a comparatively small area. But already its secondary effects of dumb, pathetic suffering are spreading far and wide in the towns and villages of France and Belgium, says the Special Correspondent of "The Times," writing from Bruges on Aug. 11. Here in Bruges yesterday the Grand Place was filled with over 10,000 people, many of whom came from the surrounding countryside, who were met together to pray *le bon Dieu* for strength and courage to meet the dark days that lie before them, for the souls of the defenders of their country's soil, and for the speedy return of peace.

To-day I have seen in two of the barrack squares of the town over a thousand men, women, and children belonging to the nation which has brought upon Europe the scourge of this hideous war. In the first there were about 750 refugees, whole families of Germans who for years past have made their homes (and their friends) and lived their lives in Antwerp, Brussels, Bruges, and other parts of Belgium. Because of the war they have for the past week gone in peril of their lives. Because of the war they have been hunted as spies wherever they showed their faces in the streets, and are now forced to flee the country under the protection of the Belgian soldiery. There were even two Trappist monks among them.

A PATHETIC PICTURE.

One side of the square has been turned into quarters for the women and children. All day long they stand about on the parade ground, or sit on their boxes or bundles, waiting for the hour when they will be entrained and taken across the frontier into Holland to make a new start in an unknown life in an unknown country. Except that they kept to their own side of the square they are allowed to move about as they like. The men when they come out of the barracks opposite are drawn up in an irregular kind of military formation. For the most part they prefer to sit in the windows of their quarters looking hopelessly out at their wives and children and the handful of Gardes Civiques, armed with rifles and fixed bayonets, who are responsible for their keeping. Many of these people are rich, and carry their money and jewels on their persons. Some are the poorest of the poor. All are wretched and have a hunted, despairing look on their faces. The first few batches that were brought to the barrack gates were received with angry cries of hatred by the crowd outside. They were Germans and therefore presumably spies. They had been hunted, most of them, as a bank holiday crowd chases a rabbit. That spirit, however, is disappearing. Even the Belgians in the street are beginning to see the pathos of their position.

Those that have the *entrée* of the prison—for it is a prison as well as an asylum—are treating them with extraordinary kindness. The gendarmes are gentle as well as firm with them. One or two people seem to give their whole time to mothering the women and children; others come from as far off as Brussels to help in caring for them, and the Committee which has been formed will soon have arranged all that can be thought of to make their life as tolerable as possible till they are taken out of the country. But nothing can alter the fact that they are being driven from hearth and home, not by the Belgians, but by the war. Their sufferings are one of its inevitable by-products.

THE MILITARY PRISONERS.

Compared with these poor creatures the three or four hundred military prisoners in the second barrack square of Bruges—the actual prisoners of war—do not look nearly so wretched. Like the civilians they are very well treated by their captors. At present they are all wearing sabots, but to-morrow they will be provided with fresh linen and with boots by the State. They get the same rations as the Belgian soldiers. They had all to-day written post-cards to their homes. They may buy chocolates and cigars or cigarettes.

These are just a few signs that occurred to me as I walked about among them of the kindly feeling shown them by the Belgians. That is going to be one of the best things that will come out of the war.

Off the field of battle as well as on it the Belgians are setting a fine example to the world. Already at Bruges captors and captives are the best of friends. Z

BEWILDERED GERMANS.

The prisoners come from all parts of Germany, but mainly from Berlin and Hanover. They belong to a dozen different regiments and represent all classes of the population. Most of them are sturdy and well-set-up fellows of about 24. One cannot say that they look "hard." They arrived broken by hunger and fatigue; they are now, for the most part, in the best of spirits.

They are delighted to talk the tongue of the Fatherland, and they express themselves with perfect frankness and simplicity. They have all the same story to tell. They cannot imagine why they should have been fighting; they do not want to fight anybody. They understood that they were going to invade France, but now it seems they have run up against the Belgians. The whole thing is very puzzling to these honest souls—as, indeed, it is to wiser heads than theirs

Most of them were taken prisoners before the trenches at Liege. Seven of one battalion, the 89th Grenadiers, profess to have been taken in Liege itself, through getting too far ahead of their companions. Several Uhlans were captured while reconnoitring in detached parties. The 73rd Jagers, who wear "Gibraltar" as an honour on their sleeves, are largely represented in the crowd. I have formed the impression that in many cases the cause of surrender was less the presence of superior numbers of the enemy than the absence of any interest in the fight, coupled, doubtless, with extreme hunger and the footweariness induced by their new long brown boots. (They are now wearing slippers or the local "sabots.")

The Belgians who fought them agree in asserting that, while they advanced bravely in the teeth of a fire which heaped the ground with corpses, they could not stand the bayonet. And this the Belgians, rushing from the trenches to meet them, plied with terrible effect.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

A few of the prisoners are slightly wounded, but these are not less cheerful than the rest. The only prisoner with medals was a delightful "old soldier" who had done four years in South West Africa and wore four ribbons, one with four clasps. He had been shot through both legs, but was full of fun and evidently enjoying the respect in which he was held by the younger men. He told me that he had seen six aeroplanes brought down by shrapnel, and that another had escaped by dodging the shells. From his description these were German machines. He said that rifle fire against aeroplanes had been unsatisfactory, because they persisted in flying so high and also because one could not see how near one's bullet had gone. He was delighted with his board and lodging—which, indeed, are the same as those of Belgian soldiers in peace time.

These prisoners seem to have plenty of money. They are allowed to supplement their fare, and the prices to be charged for such luxuries as chocolate are fixed by the Belgian authorities. When they have all had a bath and clean linen, they will be thoroughly happy—until they get bored.

The chief subject of conversation is, naturally how long the war will last, and this no one knows. Meanwhile they have all been allowed to write home on post-cards, which I trust will reach their destinations. I was shown a number of these pathetic documents excellently written and expressed. There was, as may be imagined, a certain sameness about their contents. "Am in Brugge near (or, on) the sea in Belgium. Have escaped death by a miracle and been taken prisoner by the Belgians. Am extremely well and quite comfortable here"—so they began. What followed is sacred.

The detailed account of how each soldier or party came to surrender is carefully written down the translating being done by prisoners of good education and a German-speaking Belgian. It may not all be true, but even if half of it be true the heroism displayed on both sides has been amazing.

GENERAL JOFFRE.

Commander-in-Chief of the French Army.

WAR "CENSOR" IN CHIEF.

The Right Hon. Mr. F. E. Smith, P. C., M. P., President of the Press Bureau.

BALANCES IN GOVERNMENT TREASURIES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

	Rs.
August 1912	25,67,78,000
August 1913	30,60,89,000
August 1914	21,78,75,000

The order for the granite required for the Durbar Memorial at Delhi has been placed with Messrs. Abbott Brothers of Jhansi. Some idea of the gigantic task they have to tackle will be gauged from the fact that one of the blocks alone will weigh up to one thousand maunds and the quarries are some distance from the railway station. This is the first time anything like this has been attempted in India.

SPORTING NEWS.

ST. LEGER RESULT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

BLACK JESTER, betting 10 to 1, first.
KENNYMORE, 7 to 2, second.
CRESSINGHAM, 100 to 1, third.

Won by five lengths; three lengths between second and third. Eighteen ran.

Black Jester was ridden by Walter Griggs, Trois Temps by Heckford, and Carrickfergus by Wheatley. White Prophet (Lancaster) and Polygamist (Escott) were among the starters.

LATER.

Cressingham was ridden by Jellis and courageous by Watts.

Additional starters were:—White Lie (Saxby) and Magyar (Randall). Shepherd King, Puyfondu, and King Edgar did not run.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

Excellent business is being done at the Imperial with the fine programmes shown, and for the Parsi holidays special star films have been secured. The story of "Nick Winter and the Mysterious Bank" is the first star attraction, and no more popular choice could have been made. The other big film is one dealing with love and hatred and is entitled "Within the Lion's Reach." It well be found to contain one or two of the most original stage settings ever seen in a cinema story. Pathe's War films are to be shown, the new one arriving it is hoped by to-day's mail. Prize shows will be held on Friday, Saturday and Sunday this week at 5 to 6-30, and prices will remain as usual.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO INVOLVE TURKEY.

SULTAN'S CONDEMNATION OF GERMAN METHODS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—"London, 7th September.—The "Daily Telegraph's" New York correspondent states that the reports received in Washington indicate that the Kaiser begged and prayed the Sultan of Turkey to draw the scimitar on behalf of German culture but the Sultan intimated that the inducements offered were wholly insufficient and also that he did not desire to associate himself with the atrocities that he detested and were receiving the censure of the whole civilised world."

GENERAL VILLA'S PROTEST.

"The Mexican General Villa is also reported to have sent the Kaiser a protest against the German methods."

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

"The War Office is satisfied with the effect on the situation of the recent moves by the Allies' left.

"Your military correspondent understands that the German movements eastwards are rendered necessary by the effect on General Von Kluck's army of the conflicts with the British. The men were forced to the last attack at swords' point and it is impossible again to lead them against the British until reinforced."

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

"Berlin and Vienna are the objectives of the Russian advance. It is believed that the victory at Lublin would leave the way to Vienna practically open. It is hoped that Servia will be able to push up to Budapest, afterwards undertaking the occupation of Vienna, thus releasing the southern Russian armies to attack South Germany, while those in the north advance upon Berlin."

PRIZE OF WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 10.

The matter of the steamer Alesia which was captured on August 8th as a prize of war, came up to-day before Mr. Justice Robinson, sitting in Admiralty Jurisdiction. Mr. Guy Rutlege informed the Court that an Act had been passed by the Imperial Legislature dealing with the question of prizes of war and certain rules were to be published by the Governor-General in Council as Vice-Admiral in India.

He had information to the effect, that statute and draft rules left Bombay by the mail from England of August 14th. Under the circumstances counsel thought it would be a mistake to go on to-day and a reasonable adjournment was asked for in order to allow counsel to become acquainted with the effect of the new statute and rules. The hearing was adjourned to September 30th.

STRONG CRITICISM OF AUSTRO-GERMAN ACTION.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS' SUGGESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

London September 7. "The moderate Socialist group of the Italian Chamber have unanimously adopted a motion strongly criticising the Austro-German action in causing the war, pointing out the dangers of an Austro-German victory and requesting their Government to reserve the liberty of intervention at an opportune moment."

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" WAR MAPS.

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Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper. The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes:—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive.

"The previous advertisements in your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise in

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A Trial will convince you that the
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a stirring anthem which gives full vocal and musical expression to the patriotic feelings which at this moment animate us, all irrespective of race or creed. It appeals to the patriotism and voices the feelings of every British subject in India, and is a splendid piece of musical composition.

NOW ON SALE ANNAS 8 A COPY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, September 11, 1914.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL DEBACLE.

Some of the prominent financial journals to hand by the last mail, we notice, have discoursed on the probable economic aspects of the war, specially those relating to the resources of the belligerents. We may dismiss Austria from our consideration as her resources were never satisfactory. Moreover, she is now a negligible quantity in the eyes of the world. Ill-fated and ill-inspired, she has been the first to reap the whirlwind which the war, initiated by herself, has wrought. As to England and France it is scarcely necessary to say aught, their wealth and resources are enormous, and they are certainly in a position to carry on campaign after campaign till the cause for which they have donned the armour is amply vindicated. Though the actual resources of Russia are not great their potentiality is undoubted. The future economic development of that vast country is full of promise. Not so as regards Germany. In spite of the vast strides her industries and commerce have made since the date of the Franco-Prussian War, and in spite of her growing riches, she is hardly strong enough to bear the colossal cost of this war. She is only at the beginning of it. As weeks advance her available means of carrying it out are certain to be exhausted, and though she will make every effort to raise funds, it is most unlikely that any substantial aid can be expected, seeing that she has made herself so odious to the civilised world, and what indignation she has provoked by her inhuman, brutal and barbaric conduct of the war! That Germany at the very outset has been fully conscious of the weakness of her financial condition and of the embarrassments which are certain to arise as the campaign progresses and comes to be protracted, is transparent from that one crucial fact well known. The German Emperor has already despotically laid his hands on the savings of the poor. Already 150 millions sterling has been seized from savings banks, under the plea that it will be deemed as a war tax contributed by the saving masses, those thrifty, industrial people who are the backbone of the country. This is, indeed, an arbitrary way to raise money for war and reminds us of the levies of the absolute potentates of mediaeval times.

But, apart from this method of our modern "pinchbeck Napoleon," it is now well known that German Banks, bankers and merchants owing large sums of money to Great Britain, refused even before England had formally declared war on Germany to pay up their debts. As a result practically, the Germans put for the time into their own coffers somewhere between 25 and 50 millions sterling. This kind of financial ethics has been the subject of indignant criticism and none has indited a more scathing criticism on this action than the "Investors' Review." Here is what our able contemporary observes as a preamble: "The Government of the Kaiser, wholly the slave of the swaggering bullies in uniform, ordered the banks and merchants to stop payment of all debts due in England, and it is the servile obedience of the men of peace to that order which lies at the root of all our present banking troubles. No other solution of the money market mystery is conceivable." This led at once to the Bank of England raising its rate of discount, which, in its turn, was the cause of the whole deadlock in the banking and financial world. "On Friday, the Bank rate was suddenly raised to 8 per cent., the Stock Exchange closed its doors and suspended business for an indefinite period, at the same time postponing its settlement for a month, and on Saturday, for the first time since 1866, the bank rate was put up to 10 per cent. Nor was this all. A month's postponement on bills of exchange, dated before 4th August, was ordered by the Government on Monday and preparations made for suspending the Bank Act, so as to enable notes to be put into circulation without reference to the quantity of gold in hand." The fact is that the Germans in this way paralysed English banking and *forced* a war loan of 25 to 50 millions sterling. We pass over the indignant terms in which the "Investors' Review" refers to this action of the pinchbeck Napoleon. Last year it sugguested to the great wrath of many bankers, that Germany should not be allowed to raise any part of her 50 million loans in order to have those sinews of the war which she had been deliberately contemplating. It recommended that the British should get rid of all their German securities, convert them into gold, and give no more advances to her banks. Had that advice been acted upon the British would on this occasion have been in an infinitely stronger financial position and been able to deal a correspondingly heavy blow to German finance. "Probably," the journal goes on to say, "the German banks or most of them would have been forced to stop payment long before the London Money Market got clear of their bills. But even that would have been a calamity with consolations. We should have stood to lose much less of our capital than we do now, and the German fire-eaters, to whom all ordinary and honest workers are as the dirt beneath their feet would have been paralysed in their efforts to involve all civilised mankind in their own destruction." Of course, the war is an accomplished fact now, and we know to-day how far Germany has been able to crush either France or England or both. But apart from any slight successes she may gain, there can be no doubt as to her financial *débacle*. "It will now be a bankruptcy soaked in dishonour and disgrace." The firm opinion of our contemporary is that the war will be soon brought to an end for lack of means, but it will not be a victorious one for the Germans and the aim of the nations attacked should be to isolate as much as possible the invading armies and starve them into retreat or surrender. . . . . Both Austria and Germany are bankrupt now. Their mobilisation of preposterously huge armaments is more than either Empire can bear for more than a few weeks. The Austrian Army is costing £800,000 a day on its present war footing and the Imperial Treasury of Vienna is empty, and was empty before the war on Servia was declared. As a minimum the total capital expenditure would come to £30 millions in a calendar month. How long could Austria stand it? And Germany, how long can that nation of puffed-up warriors persevere in the wholesale manslaughter and devastation of trade, east and west? Well, it is not a money making trade at any time,—as the German people should understand after their experience of Alsace and Lorraine and the French indemnity,—and there will be neither territory to grab nor indemnity to wring from victims this time,—of that the magnificent Kaiser and his hordes of civilisation-wreckers may be sure.

Five and half years ago a competent authority observed in the columns of the "Investors' Review" that the cost of the mobilisation to the German treasury on the then footing of the army, and the then level of prices would be for one million men under arms at least twenty million pounds sterling per month. The figure was arrived at thus. "Some good authorities put the cost of mobilisation as high as 24 shillings per day per man and I believe that 20 shillings per day per man was the actual expense in 1870. But let us err on the safe side and put the actual expense at 15 shillings per day per man (*tout comprés*) which I am sure is below the mark!" On that estimate the cost of a million of warriors, with all their "murder and commissariat furniture" in full rig worked out at £750,000 per diem or 5.25 per week or 23 millions per four weeks. Many things however have altered since 1909, and the army of Germany now in the field is safely estimated at two millions, including everything. The cost may be somewhat at 35 shillings since all raw material in use for guns and other ammunitions has vastly increased in price. But the reviewer would again err on the safe side and put the men at only 1¼ millions and the cost at the lowest of 25 shillings. This will cost 1.875 millions per day. "Actually the all round daily expense of an army of this magnitude will probably lie between 2½ and 3 millions £." If only two million is estimated per day the monthly cost will come to 56 millions £. *This will be the minimum* burden which will have to be borne by the German taxpayers. Thus it will be easily perceived what an appalling burden of money they or rather their puffed-up Emperor is monthly putting on their already bent down back. It will be said that the Germans can raise an internal loan. Easily said, but not so easily obtained. The reviewer says "Who is to raise it? Who will provide the cash? German banks cannot because they have been declared insolvent by "order of the Kaiser." Private sources of money and credit are already exhausted, or almost; and additional taxation is wholly out of the question because the long preparation for the present onset of inhuman wolves upon a world at peace and anxious only to be allowed to work has drained dry the German people of their substance. Theirs is an empire living on credit." This then is a faithful representation of the actual and probable financial condition of Germany as we write. It is impossible to contemplate the economic aftermath which must inevitably ensue at the close of the war. But the reader may judge for himself what this titanic struggle may signify if protracted for a twelve-month as the highest expert authorities forecast?

Notes of the Day

Mr. Donohoe of the "Chronicle."

The mantle of Russell and Archibald Forbes seems to have fallen on to the very capable shoulders of Mr. Martin Henry Donohoe. In wars of the nineteenth century it was the two former who were the first to get through to their papers, vivid and detailed accounts of the different battles; in the present war, so far as it has gone and so far as we out here are able to judge from the war news cabled to us, it is Mr. Donohoe and the "Daily Chronicle" who is achieving this proud distinction. Soon after the assassination of the Archduke, Mr. Donohoe was despatched to Austria to watch the course of events there, and after the Austrian ultimatum to Servia, and the subsequent declaration of war, he was expelled from Semlin, a frontier town in Hungary. He saw some of the earlier fighting at Belgrade, and then, the bigger conflagration having started, hurried post haste to Belgium, were he was detained for eight hours as a spy. Subsequent to the arrival of the British Expeditionary Force on the Continent, and the announcement that no British correspondents would be allowed to accompany that Force, we heard nothing about Mr. Donohoe for some days, but about a week later he sent his paper the first detailed account of the first battle in which the British forces were engaged, and since then there has hardly been a day on which Reuter has not cabled summaries of Mr. Donohoe's accounts of the fighting at various points.

An Adventurous Career.

Mr. Donohoe is an Irishman and has had a most adventurous career. Born at Galway in 1869, he began his journalistic career on the "Courrier Australien" at Sidney in 1892. He first became famous in England by tracing and "showing-up" that most audacious romancer de Rougemont in the columns of the "Daily Chronicle." On the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899 he became war correspondent of the "Chronicle" and from then till now, wherever there has been trouble, in that spot Mr. Donohoe has been. In the Boer war he was with Methuen from the Orange River to Magersfontein, and was afterwards present with Hector MacDonald's force in the fight at Koodoesberg Drift, acting as assistant galloper to MacDonald. Later he accompanied Lord Roberts, on the march from Enselm; was at Paardeberg, and was afterwards captured, being released on the fall of Pretoria. In the Russo-Japanese War he was attached to the first Japanese Army, and was with General Kuroki through Korea and Manchuria. He was present at the battles of Yulu, Motien Pass, Towan, Liaoyang and the Shahe. After travelling all over the world he was in Turkey at the time of the revolution in 1909, witnessed the taking of Constantinople, and was the first journalist to interview the new Sultan. Similarly at the time of the Portuguese revolution in 1910, he was in Lisbon, and escaped from that city with the first detailed account of the fighting.

Factories in Bombay Presidency.

The Factory Report of the Bombay Presidency for last year, which has just been issued, shows that friction between managers and the inspecting staff has been extremely rare, an indication of the smooth working of the New Act. There were altogether 698 factories at work during the year against 615 in 1912. Of these 312 were perennial and 431 were seasonal. Of the former 168 and of the latter 428 were connected with the cotton industry. In regard to wages we note that there was little variation in those of the different classes of labour earning a fixed amount monthly from those of previous years, which is satisfactory evidence that labour is equal to the demand. Nor was there any reduction in the wages of piece-workers consequent on the lesser hours of work under the Act. Several prosecutions had to be undertaken for the illegal employment of children and women. In this connection it is of interest to note that 51,171 women and 14,219 children were employed last year in the Presidency, 23,530 of the former and 4,494 of the latter working in the city alone. The number of accidents rose slightly above the figure for the previous year, fatal accidents amounting to 41, which caused the death of 43 persons. During the year satisfactory progress is recorded in the matter of fencing of machinery to prevent accidents, and in sanitation and ventilation, so that in the great majority of factories in the Presidency operatives now work under conditions of greater safety and comfort.

A Bad Time for Jute.

The jute trade in Calcutta as we all know, has been very badly hit by the war; and mills are faced with the prospect of closing down. But the ryots seem to be in a far worse plight, as there is hardly any demand for the product. We learn that the crop which ought to have been harvested a month ago is still in the fields. This means that the crop is getting over-ripe and has consequently deteriorated in value. The Calcutta papers suggest a compromise between growers and purchasers, but the financial difficulty owing to the unwillingness of the Calcutta banks to lend at present appears to be just as acute as in the case of merchants. Another important question in this connection, to which a Calcutta paper draws prominent attention, is the payment by the zemindars of the Government revenue during the September *kist*. As the ryots are unable to pay the rents to their zemindars, the latter are consequently unable to pay the Government revenue, which means that they must borrow or be sold up. The position of the jute trade in Bengal we learn is causing all involved,—merchants, mills, dealers, brokers, growers, the Government,—the keenest anxiety.

The Law's Absurdities

A Madras paper reports that recently the Sessions Judge of Malabar tried a man under two heads on a charge of murder and on a charge of attempted murder, and the man was found guilty on all. He was sentenced on each of the first charges "to be hanged by the neck until he is dead," and on the third charge "to be transported for life on expiration of the other sentences, all three sentences to run consecutively." On the matter coming up on reference before the High Court the other day, the learned judges confirmed the conviction and the sentences, from which we may infer that the sentences may be good law. At the same time they are certainly very bad sense. But the law as everyone knows, though it is not quite "a hass," is full of absurdities.

WAR OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

THE TWO NEW COMMANDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 10

Major General Rawlinson remains at the War Office to assist Lord Kitchener.

Major Generals Colin Mackenzie and Morland Command respectively the Scottish and Light Divisions of the new army of which the second 100,000 is nearly complete.

SATISFACTORY ALL ROUND.

GERMANS FALL BACK BEFORE BRITISH.

FIELD MARSHALL FRENCH'S DESPATCH.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S THANKS.

MORE RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

A long despatch from Sir John French has been published which deals principally with a descriptive account of the battle at Mons, and it confirms the organized onslaught on the British troops which has been previously reported. A determined effort was made to them in the unsupported British Army against the fortress of Maubeuge and to surround it. Sir John French pays a special tribute to General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien for saving the left wing of the Army on August 26.

The news that sixty thousand Germans are hurrying through Belgium to assist the defeated German right in France is significant. And the fact of the forest between Courtrai and Herseaux being crowded with German fugitives is suggestive of the severity of the reverse.

A Paris message states that all attempts on the part of the Germans to penetrate the French defence on the right bank of the Ource have failed. The British Army crossed the Marne and the enemy retreated twenty-five miles.

The Austrian fleet seems to have come to life again suddenly. Innumerable mines have been laid in the Adriatic and a portion of the fleet has sallied forth from Cattaro bombarding the Montenegrin Coast.

The campaign in Russian Poland is progressing satisfactorily, the Austrians retiring in all directions.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DEFEATED GERMAN RIGHT WING.

60,000 REINFORCEMENTS HURRYING UP

LONDON, Sept. 10, 12-40 a.m.

Sixty thousand Germans are hurrying through Belgium to assist the defeated German right in France. German fugitives from the battle are crowding the forest between Courtrai and Herseaux.

BRITISH ARMY CROSSES THE MARNE.

GERMANS RETREAT 25 MILES.

4-15 a.m.—A message published in Paris at eleven yesterday evening says that on the left wing all German attempts to break our troops on the right bank of the Ource failed.

The British Army crossed the Marne and the enemy retreaed about twenty-five miles. No important change has occurred in the centre and on the right wing

SATISFACTORY SITUATIONi

GERMANS FALLING BACK BEFORE BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, Sept. 8, 6-15 p.m.

A Paris communique says:—"This afternoon the situation remains satisfactory on our left, although the Germans have been reinforced. The Germans are falling back before the British troops. In the centre, our advance is slow, but general. There has been no action on our right wing, and no change in Vosges or Alsace.

POSITION OF GHENT,

GERMANS NOT TO ENTER THE CITY.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Germans have refrained from entering Ghent on the representations of the American consul, who has arranged terms between the Municipality and the Germans.

TSINGTAO FLOODED.

JAPANESE LAND OPERATIONS SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Sept. 9, 11-40 a.m.

Tsingtao has been flooded owing to cloud bursts and the Japanese land operations have been suspended. The fleet is bombarding the forts spasmodically.

A party of Chinese who insisted on crossing the boundary were all killed by the explosion of a German land mine.

JAPAN AND THE WAR.

HOUSE OF PEERS PASS WAR BUDGET.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 12-40 a.m.

The Japanese House of Peers has unanimously passed the War Budget.

AUSTRIAN FLEET ACTIVE.

MONTENEGRIN COAST BOMBARDED.

PETOGRAD, Sept. 9.

A portion of the Austrian fleet has left Cattaro and bombarded the Montenegrin coast.

INNUMERABLE MINES LAID BY AUSTRIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 10-10 p.m.

A message from Rome states that the Austrians have laid innumerable mines in the Adriatic and the French and British fleets are incessantly engaged in sweeping operations.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY ON CRESTS OF CARPATHIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Russian cavalry is already on the crests of the Carpathians.

STRANGE REPORT FROM ROME.

LANDING OF A LARGE RUSSIAN FORCE I FRANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 8. 1-30 p.m.

Reports from Rome attribute an announcement that the German Emperor is going to Metz from Nancy to the landing of a large Russian force in France.

AUSTRIANS HARD PRESSED.

SURRENDER OF A WHOLE REGIMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Second Austrian army is being hard pressed near Lublin, and a whole regiment has surrendered.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S THANKS.

BRITISH TROOPS OF THE GREATEST VALUE.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

General Joffre has wired to Earl Kitchener expressing his thanks for the constant support of the British troops, which is of the greatest value.

BATTLE AT MONS.

SIR J. FRENCH'S DESPATCH.

CONCENTRATED ATTACK CONFIRMED.

TRIBUTE TO GENL. SIR H. SMITH-DORRIEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The "London Gazette" publishes a long Despatch from Sir John French describing the proceedings of the field force up to 7th. September. It is principally descriptive of the battle at Mons and the subsequent retreat. It confirms the German concentration and intention of hemming in the unsupported British Army against the fortress of Maubeuge, and surrounding it. The Despatch says that successive retirements of British on August 24th, 25th and 26th. were exceedingly bravely fought, although the troops were exhausted by repelling incessant attacks. The most critical day was August 26th. Daybreak found the guns of four German Army corps concentrated against the left of the British second corps and the fourth division. The First British Corps was unable to help as they were incapable of movement. There was no time to entrench properly, but the troops behaved magnificently against a terrible fire. It was apparent at three-thirty in the afternoon that retirement was essential to avoid serious loss. The retreat was effected with the greatest intrepidity. The Germans had suffered too heavily to pursue energetically. Field-Marshal French pays especial tribute to General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien for saving the left wing of the Army, on 26th August.

AUSTRIANS ROUTED AT TOMASZOVO.

AUSTRO-GERMAN TROOPS RETIRE FROM LUBLIN.

LONDON, Sept. 9th, 10-30 p.m.

A Russian communiqué says:—"We attacked the Austrian Army at Tomaszavo from three directions. The Austrians, retreating in disorder, were pursued by the Russians. Austrian and German troops were dislodged from fortified positions near Lublin and retired southward.

CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

AUSTRIANS RETIRING EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 10-10 p.m.

According to Italian reports the Russians have gained a complete success in the Rawaruska region and the Austrians are retiring everywhere from Russian Poland.

THE EASTERN THEATRE.

200,000 GERMAN TROOPS DESPATCHED.

LONDON, Sept. 9. 3-35 p.m.

A message from Petrograd states that Germany is continually sending troops to the Eastern frontier, the number given today is two hundred thousand.

The Russians are attacking the strongly fortified position at Grodek. The Austrian forces at Revaruska are very large,

WRECK OF THE OCEANIC.

OFFICERS AND CREW SAVED.

LONDON, Sept. 10. 12-40 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that the armed merchantman Oceanic has been wrecked on the north coast of Scotland. She is a total loss. All the officers and crew were saved.

PRESS BUREAU ARRANGEMENTS REORGANIZED.

PROMPT NEWS OF OPERATIONS FORTHCOMING.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 12-40 a.m.

Mr. McKenna announced that at the Cabinet's request he assumes the responsibility for the Press Bureau. Additional officers have been appointed to Sir John French's staff to obtain full and prompt accounts of the operations.

GALLANT GUARDSMEN.

HOW THEY WON THE COMPIEGNE FIGHT.

A JIGSAW PUZZLE.

GERMANS RUN "LIKE MAD."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Wounded Guardsmen in London, describing the battle at Compiegne, say that it lasted seven hours. The Germans poured from the forest like a Cup Final crowd at Crystal Palace, and the Germans, being nearer, won the race for the hill.

When their guns had been posted there, the mass of their cavalry charged the Irish Guards, who, instead of recoiling before the terrific shock, flung themselves across the path of the horsemen, and the whole force of infantry and cavalry became mixed up like a jigsaw puzzle, with British and German shells dropping close by.

Then the German horsemen cleared and fled, leaving many wounded by bayonet thrusts. Their infantry stood watching. Afterwards the whole British guards advanced, the Coldstreams leading.

They carried the artillery position in face of a deadly fire, capturing ten guns. The infantry and cavalry supporting the guns ran "like mad." Most of the German gunners were either killed or wounded.

GORDON HIGHLANDERS SURPRISED.

A PRIVATE'S NARRATIVE.

LONDON, Sept. 2-25 p.m

A message to the "Daily Mail" from Boulogne says that a private in the Gordon Highlanders describes how the Gordons were surprised after three days' fighting and marching near Mons from August 22nd to 24th.

They were marching during the night on a narrow road when fire was opened on them. Colonel Gordon went alone into the field whence the firing came shouting "Anglais," thinking that Frenchmen were firing. The Germans surrounded the regiment which was standing helplessly in the dark. They fired at a distance of three yards. When light came a private saw groups of dead "like you see in pictures." Colonel Gordon was lying apart.

The private walked the whole way to Boulogne with other survivors.

FOUR DAYS' BATTLE.

A TERRIFIC AFFAIR,

SIR J. FRENCH'S COOLNESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 10. 2-25 p.m.

British officers who have arrived in Paris from the front, state that the four days' battle was a terrific affair. The Germans surrendered in groups of fifty to sixty. The British captured many guns, ammunition and waggons.

"Sir John French seemed very satisfied as he walked through the lines smoking a cigarette."

THE GERMAN RETIREMENT.

NO ANXIETY IN PARIS.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 2-25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Paris states that the German right continued its retirement at two o'clock in the morning. By eight o'clock they had retreated fifteen miles.

The Parisians are confident that the enemey is not making progress anywhere along the 150 mile line. The cloud of anxiety has been lifted from the city although a census is being made in view of a possible seige.

Same gay confidence prevails in the forest towns between Paris and the battlefield which have ceased to fear the roar of German guns.

The French are face to face with the enemy in a country of forests, streams and high hills which is eminently suited to their tactics.

INDIA'S SPLENDID LOYALTY.

THE VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

STIRRING SCENES IN THE COMMONS.

RULING CHIEFS' GENEROSITY.

PRINCES AND NOBLES FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

Mr. Charles Roberts read a statement from the Viceroy in the House of Commons which caused a tremendous sensation, and the stirring record of the loyalty of India was greeted with round upon round of cheering as the long roll-call of responses to the neeos of the Empire was read out.

Loud cheers greeted the announcement that the veteran Sir Pertab Singh would not be denied his right to serve the King-Emperor in spite of his seventy years.

From among many Princes and Nobles who have volunteered for active service the Viceroy has selected about ten, together with cadets of noble families.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Charles Roberts read an important statement from the Viceroy of India. This created a tremendous sensation in the House, and the stirring record of loyalty of India was greeted with round upon round of cheering as the long roll-call of splendid responses to the needs of the Empire was read out. The Viceroy's statement was as follows:—

The following is a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy. The Rulers of Native States in India, who number nearly seven hundred in all, have with one accord rallied to the defence of the Empire and offered their personal services and the resources of their states for the war.

CHIEFS SELECTED FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

From among many Princes and Nobles who have volunteered for active service the Viceroy has selected the Chiefs of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kishangarh, Rutlam, Sachin and Patiala, Sir Pertab Singh, the Regent of Jodhpur, the Heir Apparent of Bhopal, and a brother of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, together with other cadets of noble families.

The veteran Sir Pertab would not be denied his right to serve the King-Emperor, in spite of his seventy years, and his nephew, the Maharajah, who is but sixteen years old goes with him. (Loud cheers.)

All these have, with the Commander-in-Chief's approval, already joined the expeditionary forces. The Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, and the chiefs of Jaora and Dholpur, together with the Heir Apparent of Palanpur, were to their great regret, prevented from leaving their States.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Twenty-seven of the larger states of India maintain Imperial Service Troops and the services of every corps were immediately placed at the disposal of the Government of India on the outbreak of war. The Viceroy has accepted from twelve, states contingents of cavalry, infantry, sappers, and transport, besides a camel corps from Bikaner, and most of them have already embarked.

INSTANCES OF GENEROSITY.

As particular instances of generosity and eager loyalty of the chiefs the following may be quoted:—Various Durbars have combined together to provide a hospital ship to be called the "Loyalty," for the use of the expeditionary forces. The Maharajah of Mysore has placed fifty lakhs of rupees at the disposal of the Government of India for expenditure in connection with the Expeditionary Force."

SCINDIA'S LIBERALITY.

The Chief of Gwalior, in addition to sharing in the expenses of the hospital ship, the idea of which orginated with himself and the Begum of Bhopal, has offered to place large sums of money at the disposal of the Government of India and to provide thousands of horses as remounts.

DONATIONS FROM ALL STATES.

From Loharu in the Punjab and Lasbela and Kelat in Baluchistan come offers of camels with drivers, to be supplied and maintained by the chiefs and sardars. Several chiefs have offered to raise additional troops for military service should they be required and donations to the Indian Relief Fund have poured in from all States.

REWA'S SPLENDID MUNIFICENCE.

The Maharajah of Rewa has offered his troops, his Treasury and even his private jewellery for the service of the King-Emperor. (Cheers.) In addition to contritions to the Indian Fund some chiefs, namely, those of Kashmir, Bundi, Orchha, Gwalior and Indore have also given large sums to the Prince of Wales Fund. The Maharajah of Kashmir not content with subscribing himself to the Indian Fund, presided at a meeting of twenty thousand people held recently at Srinagar and delivered a stirring speech in response to which large subscribing were collected.

BOMBAY CHIEFS' GENEROUS OFFERS.

The Maharajah of Holkar offers free of charge all horses in his State which may be suitable for Government purposes.

Horses have also been offered by the Nizam's Government, by the Jam of Jamnagar and other Bombay States. Every chief in the Bombay Presidency has placed the resources of his State at the disposal of Government and all have made contributions to the Relief Fund. Loyal messages and offers have also been received from the Mehtar of Chitral and the tribes of the Khyber Agency, as well as from the Khyber Rifles.

THE NEPAL DURBAR.

Letters have been received from most remote States in India, all of them marked by deep sincerity of desire to render some assistance, however humble, to the British Government in its hour of need (Cheers). Last but not least, from beyond the borders of India have been received generous offers of assistance from the Nepal Durbar. The military resources of the State have been placed at the disposal of the British Government and the Prime Minister has offered a sum of three lakhs of rupees to the Viceroy for the purchase of machine guns or field equipment for British and Gurkha regiments proceeding overseas, in addition to large donations from his private purse to the Prince of Wales' Fund and the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. To the Fourth Gurkha Rifles, of which the Prime Minister is Honorary Colonel, the Prime Minister has offered thirty thousand rupees for purchase of machine guns in the event of their going on service.

THE DALAI LAMA.

The Dalai Lama of Tibet has offered a thousand Tibetan troops for service under the British Government. His Holiness also states that Lamas innumerable, through the

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIA'S SPLENDID LOYALITY.

(Continued from page 7.)

length and breadth of Tibet, are offering prayers for the success of the British Army and for happiness of the souls of all victims of the war. (Cheers.)

ALL CLASSES AND CREEDS.

The same spirit has prevailed throughout British India. Hundreds of letters and telegrams have been received by the Viceroy expressing loyalty and desire to serve either in the field or by co-operation in India. Many hundreds of messages have also been received by local administrations. They come from communities and associations, religious, political and social, of all classes and creeds, and also from individuals, offering their rescources or asking for the opportunity to prove their loyalty by personal service.

TYPICAL EXAMPLES.

The following may be mentioned as typical examples:—All-Indian Moslem League, Bengal Presidency Moslem League, Moslem Association of Rangoon, Trustees of Aligarh College, Behar Provincial Moslem League, Central National Mahomedan Association of Calcutta, the Khoja community and other followers of the Aga Khan, the Punjab Moslem League, Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, Citizens of Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and many other cities, Behar Landholders' Association, Madras Provincial Congress, Taluqdars of Oudh, Punjab Chiefs' Association, United Provinces Provincial Congress, Hindus of the Punjab, the Chief Khalsa Diwan, representing orthodox Sikhs, the Parsee community of Bombay and the Parsee community of Bombay.

DELHI MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Delhi Medical Association offer the field hospital that was sent to Turkey during the Balkan war. Bengali students offer their services for ambulance corps and there were many other offers of medical aid.

ZEMINDARS OF MADRAS.

The Zemindars of Madras offered five hundred horses. Among other practical steps taken to assist Government may be noted the holding of meetings to keep down prices and maintain public confidence and credit.

BARODA AND BHARATPUR.

Mr. Roberts added that in addition similar offers had been made by the chiefs who happened to be at present in Europe. The Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharaja of Bharatpur, to mention two only, had placed the whole resources of their States at the disposal of his Majesty's Government. The Indian community in England, including Indian students, had made loyal offers of service.

Mr. Roberts concluded: "I feel confident that House and country will feel deep appreciation of this magnificent demonstration of loyalty with which the princes and people of India have identified themselves with the cause of the Empire." (Loud cheers.)

KING'S MESSAGE TO INDIA PUBLISHED

The Press Bureau has published the King's message to the princes and peoples of India.

KING AND THE DOMINIONS.

GRACIOUS MESSAGE TO OVERSEA BRITAIN.

A UNITED EMPIRE.

LONDON, Sept. 9. 4-30 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the King's message to the Self-governing Dominions was as follows:—

"During past few weeks the peoples of my whole Empire have moved with one mind and purpose to confront and overthrow, an unparalleled assault upon the continuity of civilisation and the peace of mankind.

"This calamitous conbict is not of my seeking. My voice throughout has been cast on the side of peace. My Ministers earnestly strove to allay the causes of strife and appease the differences, with which my Empire was not concerned.

"Had I stood aside when, in defiance of pledges to which my Kingdom was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated, and her cities laid desolate; when the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed my honour and given to destruction the liberties of my Empire and mankind.

"I rejoice that every part of the Empire is with me in this decision. Paramount regard for treaty faith and the pledged word of ruler and peoples is the common heritage of Great Britain and the Empire.

"My peoples in the self-governing dominions have shown beyond all doubt that they whole-heartedly endorse the grave decision which it was necessary to take.

"My personal knowledge of the loyalty and devotion of my overseas dominions had led me to expect that they would cheerfully make the great efforts, and bear the great sacrifices which the present conflict entails. The full measure in which they have placed their services and resources at my disposal fills me with gratitude, and I am proud to be able to show to the world that my peoples overseas are as determined as the people of the United Kingdom to prosecute a just cause to a successful end.

"The Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand have placed at my disposal their naval forces, which had already rendered good service for the Empire.

"Strong Expeditionary Forces are being prepared in Canada, Australia and New Zealand for service at the front, and the Union of South Africa has released all British troops and undertaken an important military responsibility, the discharge of which will be of the utmost value to the Empire. Newfoundland has doubled the numbers of its branch of the Royal Naval Reserve, and is sending a body of men to take part in the operations at the front. From the Dominion and Provincial Governments of Canada, large and welcome gifts of supplies are already on the way for the use of both my naval and military forces, and for the relief of distress in the United Kingdom, which must inevitably follow in the wake of war. All parts of my overseas dominions have thus demonstrated in an unmistakable manner the fundamental unity of the Empire, amidst all its diversity of situation and circumstance."

(Then follows the text of His Majesty's message to India, which has already been published.)

KING'S MESSAGE TO DOMINIONS,

LONDON, Sept. 9. 4-10 p.m.

The Press Bureau has issued the text to a message from the King to the Dominions which the Colonial Office telegraphed to all Governors last night.

OUR INDIAN TROOPS.

GURKHAS TO PARTICIPATE IN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 12-40 a.m.

The Marquis of Crewe has announced that the Gurkhas will take part in the campaign.

THE RUSSIAN PLAN.

ARMIES TO JOIN AND ADVANCE ON BERLIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 10.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

London, September 8. "Should the great battle between Lublin and Lemberg, the reports of which so far are favourable, result in a decisive Russian victory Austria would be practically bereft of fighting forces of serious military value. The Russian plan is, having cleared the flank to advance on Vienna, the armies of Warsaw and East Prussia will advance on Berlin."

London, September 9. "The military correspondent of the "Nieve Rotterdamsche Courant" states that the rifles of the Landsturm troops now in Belgium are of old pattern—some are insufficiently supplied with ammunition, some have rifles taken from the Belgians."

London, September 9. "The Morning Post's" Amsterdam correspondent mentions a report that the Belgian prisoners have been forced to enlist in the German ranks and fight against the Russians. The Belgian officers are advising their men that they had better be wounded or killed than captured and forced to oppose the Allies."

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 10-10 p.m.

August 10th 12-40 a.m.—The list of casualties among officers received on Sept. 8th, shows that nine were killed, nine were wounded and are missing and ninety others were wounded.

BRITAIN'S NEW ARMY.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN SINCE WAR BEGAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The Viceroy has received the following from the Secretary of State:—"An increasing enthusiasm for recruiting in Great Britain prevails. Three hundred thousand men have joined the regular army since the war began. The eagerness to enlist has grown markedly since the British troops have actually been engaged with the enemy.

MORE MEN FOR THE ARMY.

LONDON, Sept. 9. 4-10 p.m.

Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons to-day that he would to-morrow propose a vote for additional men in the Army.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

POSTPONEMENT OF BILLS PROBABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Mr. Asquith will to-morrow make a statement on Parliamentary business. It is believed that the Home Rule and Disestablishment Bills will be placed on the Statute Book with a suspensory Bill postponing their operation.

PRINCE ALBERT OPERATED UPON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9. 4-10 p.m.

Prince Albert was operated upon for appendicitis to-day in Aberdeen. His condition is satisfactory.

RED CROSS WORK.

LECTURE BY COL. BEGBIE IN RANGOON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 10.

At Government House last evening there was a very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, particularly of the former, to listen to a lecture by Colonel Begbie, I.A.M.C., in aid of the Red Cross Society, in connection with which Lady Adamson has started here a sewing branch to provide comforts for the wounded soldiers on the field of battle.

Sir Harvey Adamson, presided and introduced the lecturer, who had come especially from Maymyo for the purpose.

Having given the history of the formation of the British Red Cross Society under the presidency of Queen Alexandra, the lecturer went on to state the duties the voluntary aid detachments in England were being called upon to perform. He quoted statistics showing the total membership in the various Red Cross Societies in Europe, and lastly referred to the particular form of help which Burma might render to the sick and wounded in war, which was, by collecting warm wearing apparel.

This would be forwarded through Bombay to the base depot of the Red Cross stores at the seat of war, and would be then distributed to the different hospitals and field ambulances. Working parties were now in full swing in different parts of India, and the lecturer pointed out the desirability of those joining the Society, working enthusiastically, so as to be able to accomplish a good deal of work weekly.

TWENTY-SEVEN VESSELS NOT REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

The Deputy Conservator, R. I. M., has issued a list of twenty-seven vessels now in the port here which are not suitable as transports and will not be required by the Government.

NEW EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS SANCTIONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 10.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the creation of appointments in the Indian Educational Service of Principals for the Government High Schools at Akyab and Bassein.

ENEMY'S SHIPS FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The following enemy's ships have been requisitioned by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for military purposes:—Trostburg, Frankenfels, Pagenturm, Frienfels, Kurmark, Rotenfels, Perla and Braunfels. The balance of the ships captured will, after adjudication by the Prize Court, be made available to the public for tender.

RUSSIAN VICTORY AT LEMBERG.

NEUTRALITY OF POWERS.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 10.

The "Times" Athens correspondent, while recording the popular belief that the Russian victory at Lemberg has sealed the neutrality of other powers adds a warning against the assumption that all the danger of complications is passed.

Power has been given to the Chief Secretaries to the Madras and Burma Governments and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to grant permits for the entry and departure of foreigners from the ports of Madras, Rangoon, and Calcutta, respectively.

Mr. W. F. Rice, Chief Secretary to the Burma Government on return from leave resumes office to-morrow. Mr. R. E. V. Arbuthnott who has been officiating in that appointment has been placed on special duty.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	11,23,086	12	2
The Treasury Officer, Kaira	6,054	0	0
Framji Hormusji Bomanji Sethna, Esq.	1,501	0	0
Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Bombay	1,000	0	0
Lt.-Col. Nawabzada Taley Mahomedkhanji of Palanpur	1,000	0	0
The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy, Sheriff of Bombay	1,000	0	0
The Bombay Presidency Association	1,000	0	0
H. H. Pratapsingji Thakore Saheb of Lathi (Rajkote Branch)	750	0	0
The Share Bazaar of Ahmedabad (Ahmedabad Branch)	701	0	0
The Staff of the Bombay Presidency, C. I. Dept., Poona	510	0	0
Fruit Sellers of the Crawford Market (Through Municipal Commissioner	501	0	0
Dr. F. A. Moos	500	0	0
R. Walker, Esq.	10	0	0

Head-quarters Staff of the Collector of Ahmedabad (Ahmedabad Branch), Rs. 442; Michael Kennedy, Esq., C.S.I., Rs. 400; A. Scott Smith, Esq., 375; Framji Hormusji Bomanji Sethna's Sons and Grandson, Rs. 301; Major C. F. Harold, Rs. 300; Subscriptions from the Employees of Messrs. King, King and Co., Rs. 286-11-8; Bai Jankibai (through S. M. Edwardes, Esq., C.V.O., I.C.S., Rs. 251; Lt.-Col. Thomas Jackson, I.M.S., Rs. 250; Seth Hiralal Tricumlal (Ahmedabad Branch), Rs. 250; J. A. Guider, Esq., C.I.E., Dy. Inspector General of Police, C.I.D., Poona, 250; Mill Department of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Rs. 236; Flower Sellers of the Crawford Market (through the Municipal Commissioner), Rs. 201; Messrs. Chhoi Kooka and Coy., Rs. 200; R. M. Nissim, Esq., Rs. 200; D. F. Mulla, Esq., Rs. 200; Staff of Messrs. Evans Fraser and Coy., Rs. 134-8-6; Clerks and peons of the Director of Public Instruction, Rs. 183-4; Members of the Clerical Staff of the High Court, Appellate Side, Rs. 155-4; Messrs. Javeri Vithaldas Chaturbhuj and Co., Rs. 151; Messrs. Talakchand Maneckchand and Sons, Rs. 150; Dorabjee Bhicajee Kanga, Esq., Rs. 150; Messrs. E. Wimbridge and Co., Rs. 150; O. H. T. Dudley Esq., Rs. 150; The Staff of the Presidency Magistrate, Rs. 102; Messrs. A. Bhicaji and Co., Rs. 101; Khan Bahadur Muncharji C. Murban, C.I.E., Rs. 100; J. A. Madan Esq., I.C.S., Assst. Collector of Ratnagiri, Rs. 100; J. H. Bhabha Esq., Rs. 100; Jehangir H. Vakil Esq., Rs. 100; Varajram Manibhai Esq. (Ahmedabad), Rs. 100; Seth P. M. Hathising (Ahmedabad) Rs. 100; Students of the Mahaluxmi High School (Ahmedabad), Rs. 100; Joseph Nissim Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 100; Collections at All Sts. Church, Lonavla, Rs. 90; Subscriptions collected in the Kharsulin village of the Kolab Taluka, Panch-Mahals Dist., Rs. 81-8; P. A. Kelly Esq., Rs. 80; A. C. Lester Esq., Rs. 75; M. R. Watkinson Esq., I.C.S., (Ahmedabad) Rs. 75; The Treasury Officer, Bijapur, Rs. 71; Mrs. Navazbai Jehangir Mucadum through Mr. N. D. Bharucha, Rs. 51; Bhaskerrao V. Mehta Esq., Rs. 50; T. M. Kajiji Esq., Rs. 50; Mr. Cormack (Ahmedabad) Rs. 50; Gulam Hussain R. Khairaz Esq., Rs. 50; N. C. Maredan Esq., (Ahmedabad), Rs. 30; G. B. Brahme, Esq., Rs. 30; Mahomed Hussain Haveliwala, Esq., Rs. 30; The Maratha Education Society, Satara, Rs. 25; K. G. Joshi, Esq., Rs. 25; Rahimtoola Karamali Peerbhoy, Esq., Rs. 25; D. K. Thakore Esq., Rs. 25; Wigy, Esq. (Ahmedabad Branch), Rs. 25; Dr. Bai Navazbai M. Mehta, Rs. 25; Bai Hiralal M. Mehta, Rs. 25; Vice-President of the Gudguddapur Municipality, Taluka Ranebenur, District Dharwar, Rs. 24-12; The Superintendent of Vaccination and Vaccinators (Ahmedabad Branch), Rs. 22; Vasantrao S. Ravut, Esq., Rs. 20; L. H. Chaudhari, Esq., Rs. 20; Nadshanker D. Buxi, Esq., (Ahmedabad Branch) Rs. 20; Joseph Solwyn Esq. of Messrs. L. F. Furtado and Co., Rs. 20; Mr. Girdharlal D. Yajnik (Ahmedabad Branch) Rs. 15; Mr. Bomanji M. Mehta, Rs. 15; Mr. Ganpatrao Krishnarao Gorakshanker, Rs. 11; Miss Dhunbai H. Wadia (Ahmedabad Branch), Rs. 11; Establishment of the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Thana Range, Rs. 10-8; Collections from the Jhorpuri Garrison Church per Rev. W. A. Sawtell, Rs. 5-5; Mr. D. B. Sahaerabudhe, Pleader, Islampur, District Satara, Rs. 2; "A Poor Clerk," Rs. 2; Total Rs. 11,44,092-12-4.

W. GRAHAM,
FAZULBHAI CURRIMBHOY,
Hon. Secretaries.

The Honorary Secretaries would be obliged if Donors who have promised donations to the above Fund and have not already paid in would kindly send same to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir James Begbie, Kt., (Bank of Bombay).

WOMEN'S BRANCH FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 73,225; Maha Kuverba Thakrani of Amod, Rs. 400; Mrs. F. F. Gordon, Rs. 100; Mrs. Munangekar, Rs. 5; Mr. Nanabhai & Mrs. Ruttonchand Talakchand, Rs. 100; Baisaheb Tarabai Chawan Himat Bahadur of Kolhapur, Rs. 200; Mrs. Narmadabai Gorakshakar & Mrs. Satyabhamabai Kothare, Rs. 10.

Per Mr. P. G. Masurekar, Rajkot:—Mrs. Masurekar, Rs. 35, Mrs. Cooverjee Coyajee, Rs. 25, Mrs. Merwanji Muncherji, Rs. 25, Mrs. Anklesaria, Rs. 25, Mrs. Panachand Jechand, Rs. 15, Mrs. Hiralad G. Anjaria, Rs. 10, Mrs. Manchershah Modi, Rs. 10, Mrs. Vevay, Rs. 7, Mrs. V. Panachand, Rs. 5, Mrs. Pheroshah Mirza Rs. 5, Mrs. Bezonji Jr., Rs. 5, Mrs. C. Patel, Rs. 2, Mrs. C. Cavasji, Rs, 1, total Rs. 170; H. H. Rani of Rajkot, Rs. 2,500; Senior Begum, late Shaikh Saheb of Mangrol, Rs. 100; Mrs. J. C. Richards, Rs. 25; Messrs. Krishnajee Chinoo and Sons, Rs. 15; Mrs. Fardunji Karaka, Rs. 50. Total Rs. 76,960.

The Staff of the Health Dept. Bombay Municipality. A fully equipped Ambulance with Stretchers and Accessories; Mrs. R. W. Watson, 6 shirts and old linen; Mrs. Noormahomed Cassum Somjee per Mr. F. H. Nowrojee, 2 do. enamelled soup plates; Two Sympathisers, Worn Clothing; Mrs. Laythorpe, 1,000 Indian Cigarettes, Books and Magazines; Mr. Griffiths, 1 Hot Water Bottle; Mr N. N. Chandwarki, Worn underclothing; Mrs. Khoja M. Heerji Gheewala, 18 Packs Playing Cards.

Collected through Rev. R. E. Lee:—John Petrino and Co., 1,000 Cigarettes; The Waterloo Cigar and Provision Stores, Stick Tobacco; Mr. A. W. Shanks, Books; Mrs. Robottom (Senior), Cigars, Pipes and Tobacco; Mrs. Malcolm Macphail, 30 pairs socks; Mrs. C. Bailey, Underclothing and Socks; A. Friend, A quantity of warm clothing; Mrs. Fardunji Karaka, 3 Blankets; Books and Magazines, Major Muter, Mr. W. W. Clifford; Lodge "Excelsior-in-Khandesh."

A CORRECTION.

Messrs. Phipson and Co. and Messrs. Weinberg and Co., For 1,500 read 15,000 cigarettes.

J. A. D. MCBAIN,
Honorary General Secretary.

BELGIUM RED CROSS FUND.

Appended is the first list of subscriptions to the Belgium Red Cross Fund. The Treasurer Mr. Watson, of the Comptoir National D'Escompte we Paris, has been enabled to forward by this mail a cheque for 10,000 francs to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Antwerp The list is as follows:—

Mrs. Lamb, a gift of 5,000 cigarettes, Sir Shapoorjee B. Broacha Kt., Rs. 3,000; Piroshaw Byramjee Avasia, Esq., Rs. 100; J. N. Dallaporta, Esq., Rs. 200; Robert W. Watson, Esq., Rs. 300; Henry D. Baker, Esq., Rs. 150; J. K. Tarachand, Esq., Rs. 50; N. E. Capadia, Esq., Rs. 5; Messrs. Merwanjee and Sons, Rs. 100; Sir Sassoon David Bart, Rs. 2,000; Kawasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Esq., Rs. 100; Robert Barlow, Esq., Rs. 150; Hurjivun Valji, Esq., Rs. 50; Mrs. Wardlaw Milne, Rs. 100; J. Gillespie, Esq., Rs. 20; Sassoon Nissim, Esq., Rs. 100; Messrs Premchand Roychand and Sons, Rs. 51; P. E. Percival, Esq., Rs. 100, and Total Rs. 6,576.

THE FRENCH WAR RELIEF FUND.

She following circular has been issued by the Secretary of the Cercle Littéraire, Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit, to the members:—

I am directed by the Conseil d' Administration of the Cercle Littéraire Francais, to inform the members of the Cercle that the Consul for France in Bombay has opened a "French War Relief Fund" amongst the French firms in Bombay—(French Red Cross Fund) and that under the circumstances under which this fearful war is carried on in Europe the due support of this Fund is incumbent on the members of the Cercle and on all the students of the French language;—British, French, Belgian and Indian soldiers have fraternised to fight to the death in the sacred cause of liberty, of national independence, of honour and of peace, against the modern Goths and Vandals who are devastating Europe. The War Relief Funds are for the succour of the wounded and of those who will be left widows and orphans and destitute. The combatants are evenly matched, and even because they are so matched, the losses and the misery will be great and terrible. Many French gentlemen have subscribed to the Indian War Fund, and the sympathy they have thus shown towards our people surely deserves to be reciprocated as amply and as liberally by us, each according to his means and power. The Conseil d'Administration hopes and is confident that the members of the Cercle will readily do their duty by generously responding to this appeal. You are asked to remember how sacred is the cause and how high the principles for which France—now ravaged by the insolent foe—is allied to Great Britain and to India against the barbaric aggressor, and how momentous the issues that depend on the success of the Allies. Those who will be the immediate sufferers in this iniquitous war are to be counted by the tens of thousands. To help to relieve their pains, their sufferings and their distress is all that, at this moment, we could do, and to do it should be counted not only a plain duty but a privilege. "Give," Give, is the call; let the patriotic and the humane answer it rightly, readily and nobly.

J. E. DAVAR,
Hon. Secretary.

CONCERT AT THE GAIETY.

A desire was expressed by some of the local Hindu singing girls to organise a concert in aid of the War Relief Fund and with the aid of some of the leading citizens a concert was held successfully last night at the Gaiety theatre, the proprietors of which Messrs. Chhotalal Mulchand and others let their theatre free of any charge.

The concert was very largely attended and many people had to return disappointed for want of room. About half a dozen singers took part and every item was loudly applauded by the appreciative audience, which consisted of many leading Indian citizens including the Commissioner of Police, his deputies and Presidency Magistrates.

About Rs. 2,000 are said to have been realised and they will be forwarded to proper quarters.

BEHAR AND ORISSA WAR RELIEF FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

The Bihar and Orissa War Relief Fund amounts to Rs. 3,50,000.

LADIES' MEETING AT SURAT.

A public meeting of the ladies of Surat was held on Saturday last, the 5th of September, at 5 p.m. in the Naginchand Institute and a number of prominent ladies and gentlemen of all communities (European, Hindu and Parsi) were present at the invitation of Mrs. Advani., Mr. J. P. Brander, Collector, took the chair.

Mrs. Advani after explaining the object of the meeting said that they all could help the movement materially in the following ways:—

1. Collect funds from which several articles of comfort may be purchased in Bombay for our wounded soldiers.

2. Collect articles from our friends and shop keepers which will be of use to our soldiers.

3. Prepare bandages, pillow cases, razais and clothing.

To organise and carry out this work it would be necessary to have different centres in the city and this will be done by the General Committee. Mrs. Advani in the end appealed to the ladies in the station to come forward to render full help to ensure success of the movement, and announced the following donations:—

H. H. the Rani Saheb of Dharampore, Rs. 500-0-0; H. H. Ladli Begum Saheb, Rs. 100-0-0; Sums subscribed by ladies in the Palace of H. H. Ladli Begum Saheb Rs. 281-8-0; Bismilla Begum, Rs. 50-0-0; Begum Mir Jafarali Khan, Rs. 50-0-0; Mrs. Syed Abubakar, Rs. 15-0-0; Mrs. Davar K. E. Modi, Rs. 50-0-0; Mrs. Naoroji Vakil and daughters, Rs. 100-0-0; Donations collected by Mrs. Hormasji B. Vakil, Rs 78-8-0; Donations collected by Mrs. Kavasji B. Vakil, Rs. 411-4-0; Mrs. Hirji D. Mulla, Rs. 25-0-0; Surat Ladies Work Party, Rs. 486-0-0; Mrs. Popawala, Rs. 50-0-0; Mrs. Thakorram, Rs. 30-0-0; Mrs. Mistri, Rs. 7-0-0; Another Lady, Rs. 3-0-0; Miss Colquohn, Rs. 15-0-0; Miss Jamison, Rs. 15-0-0; Miss. Flemming, Rs. 15-0-0; Miss. C. K. Mehta, Rs. 10-0-0; Mr. Gulabdas Bhaidas, Rs. 250-0-0; Mrs. Mahmadali Mogul, Rs. 25-0-0; Mrs. I. J. Store, Rs. 15-0-0; Mrs. Ghelabhai Rattonchand, Rs. 5-0-0; Mrs. Chhotubhai Gulabdas, Rs. 100-0-0; Dorcas Class Zanana Mission School, Rs. 50-0-0 and Mrs. Balwantrao Vakil, Rs. 30-0-0. Total Rs. 2,767-4-0.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman proposed by Mrs. Shillidy and seconded by Mrs. Thakorram and the singing of the National Anthem by all present concluded the proceedings.

INDIA'S WAR CONTRIBUTION.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

With reference to India's contribution, the "Statesman" writes: "It has been wisely decided that the generous offer of India's contribution shall only be utilised to a very moderate extent This help has been freely and voluntarily offered and will raise India's prestige throughout the British Dominions."

The "Englishman" adds: "India is cheerfully prepared to give more than a million."

The "Bengalee" dealing with His Majesty's message says that he is our King, he can demand our allegiance and service.

The "A. B. Patrika" hopes that the glow of mutual confidence will never fade.

LIEUT. HARDINGE'S INJURIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The Viceroy has received further information regarding the wounding of his son, the Hon. E. C. Hardinge, of the 15th Hussars. It happened on the 27th August, when Lieutenant Hardinge came under a machine gun fire at a very close range. He sustained a wound in the right arm, with a compound fracture of the ulna, also a servere gun shot wound in the left arm.

ACTIVITY IN MADRAS.

HORSES AND A HOSPITAL SHIP ACCEPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, Sept. 10.

H. E. the Governor of Madras has announced on behalf of the Madras War Fund that after communication with the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief, and also with the Secretary of State and Lord Kitchener, the offers to provide fighting troops at the front, an additional supply of trained horses for military purposes, and also a hospital ship for the help and comfort of the sick and wounded of Indian Expeditionary Force, have been accepted by the military authorities.

In regard to the horses, whenever a transport to Europe is available, a requisite number of horses will be assembled at Madras for shipment.

Regarding the hospital ship, the Fund has arranged through the kindness of Lord Inchcape to obtain the B.I.S.N. steamer Tanda on favourable terms. It is expected the Tanda will arrive at Madras in about three weeks, where she will be fitted.

A further announcement will be made regarding her medical staff, European and Indian, which will be chosen from the Madras Presidency.

ALLIES PROGRESSING.

SUCCESSES IN MANY ENGAGEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PONDICHERRY, Sept. 9.

The following are Havas Agency's cables:—"The Allies are progressing in the region of Paris. The Germans are falling back in the direction of the Marne, between Meaux and Sesanne, leaving numerous prisoners, metrailleuses and batteries.

There has been violent fighting between Lafer, Champenois and Vitix, the Germans retiring.

We repulsed them in the region of Nanty, recapturing the heights of Mandery and Fourneaux.

The situation in Alsace is unchanged.

The Russians are continuing the offensive in Galicia, and have captured Nicolaeff, south of Lemberg."

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QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PRESIDENCY V HINDUS.

BATSMEN'S FAILURE.

SIMMS' FINE BOWLING.

The second game in the preliminary round of the Quadrangular cricket tournament commenced on the Esplanade, yesterday, when the Presidency Europeans met the Hindus. About 12,000 spectators witnessed the start, which was made at 11-45 a.m., in fine weather. The wicket was in much better condition than during the Parsi Mahomedan match, and the Presidency were lucky in winning the toss. There was a late change in the Presidency team, K. McCormack playing in place of G. C. Phillips, who could not get away for the match.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were present and watched the game with keen interest.

The Presidency made 125 to which the Hindus had replied with 121 for 7 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. As the result of the day's play the Hindus are slightly in a better position as they have nearly reached their opponent's total with three wickets in hand. But Shivram and Gunpat are now the only batsmen whom they can rely on for a decent addition to the total and unless they get in a lead of at least 50 runs on the first innings, their present position is not likely to be of much advantage to them on a dry and easy wicket. Notwithstanding their failure in the first innings, the Presidency are a strong batting side and a small Hindu lead is not likely to make much difference in the fortunes of the game.

BATSMEN'S COLLAPSE.

Writing about the Parsi Mahomedan match we referred to the sorry processions of batsmen that one has been accustomed to witness in these international fixtures. Yesterday's two innings cannot exactly be described as processions. But there was nothing in yesterday's batting displays which could be dubbed first class. Greig played brilliant cricket and Deodher's was also an attractive display. But barring these two, no batsman on either side showed more than average skill with the bat. The batting was uninteresting to a degree and the spectators had a dull time of it most of the day.

On a wet wicket, the total put up by the Presidency yesterday, might pass off as a respectable one. But on the kind of easy pitch on which they batted it cannot be described otherwise than as a meagre one. In the past, Greig's dismissal has almost invariably heralded a Presidency collapse, and history once more repeated itself. He left at 39 and thereafter no one looked like staying in. Cheetham was sent back immediately after and though Salter and Haughton added 20 for the third wicket and later on Sprott and Scott added 22 for the ninth, the innings did not last long and the whole side were dismissed for 125.

DEODHER'S FINE EFFORT.

The Hindu venture was attended with varying fortunes. They made an inauspicious start losing Gaikwar at 7, but subsequently the position was slightly retrieved by Deodher and Diveker who added 29 for the second wicket. Then however the next two wickets fell cheaply the figures being 4 for 42. Next came the longest stand of the day, Deodher and Oghad Shunker taking the score to 88 at the fall of the fifth wicket. The innings now again took a surprising turn, the next two wickets adding only 22. Gunpat and Shivram then raised the score to 121, when play was stopped for the day. The distinguishing feature of the day's batting was the fine effort of Deodher, who made 58 in faultless style. He made a number of pretty strokes and was a far more attractive batsman to watch than his partner Oghad Shunker in the chief stand of the day. His contribution included seven 4's.

SIMMS' FINE BOWLING.

None of the bowlers, with the single exception of Simms, could be said to have trundled up to their reputation yesterday. The Sussex amateur bowled remarkably well, capturing 5 wickets for 31 runs, and there is little doubt that if he had received any material assistance from his colleagues by not allowing the batsmen to set in at the other end, he would have been able to achieve still better results.

THE PLAY.

Cheetham and Major Greig opened the Presidency innings, the Hindu attack being shared by Chandarana from the Gymkhana and Baloo from the Police Court end. Cheetham started by putting Chandarana to leg for 1, Major Greig replying by sending the bowler in the same direction for 2. Baloo sent down two maiden overs to Cheetham, and Chandarana's third over realised a single. Ten minutes after the start, Majort Greig signalled 10 with a driver for 2 off Baloo. Thanks to the excellent length maintained by the bowlers and the awkward manner in which the ball kicked up at times, no liberties were possible, and runs came in singles. Then Major Greig brightened matters up a bit by making a magnificent boundary cut off Chandarana. Baloo had by this time sent down four maidens out of five overs that he had bowled. Chandarana then bowled an over of off-theory to Major Greig, who, however, was not to be caught napping. Yet another maiden from Baloo followed, and in the next over Major Greig carried the total to 20 by sending Chandarana to the southern ropes, and soon after cut a full toss from the same bowler for 4. At 28 Oghad Shunker took up the attack from Chandarana, a single being realised in his over, which was credited to Cheetham, and shortly after 30 was put up after 28 minutes' play. Greig then made the fourth boundary stroke of the day, by cutting Oghad Shunker.

GREIG SUCCUMBS.

A disaster then befell the Presidency. Major Greig pulled a ball from Oghad Shunker and was finely held at short-leg by Vithal, the cheap dismissal of the great batsmen being greeted with wild cheering by Hindu supporters (39-1-26). Major Greig had played an excellent and faultless innings, which included four 4's. Salter of the Gloustershires joind Chetham, who shortly after fell to the wiles of Baloo, who had all along been laying a trap for him by bowling off the wickets. He edged a ball into the slips and was held by Deodhar the total standing at the previous figure (39-2-10). Haugton, the next man in, opened his account with a single off Baloo, whom he next pulled to the leg boundary. Salter had a life at this stage. He lifted one of Baloo's deliveries, which Pai failed to hold at mid-off and the ball rebounding, Baloo made a fine effort to retrieve his colleague's failure but he also failed to hold it. Baloo was then taken off, and the attack was again entrusted to Chandarana, Oghad Shunker now trundling from the Police Court end. Haughton then signalled the half century amid cheering by scoring one off Oghad Shunker, the total coming as the result of 65 minutes' play. Salter, then making a mighty sweep, sent Oghad Shunker to the leg boundary. Haughton's career then came to an end, he being held in the slips by Deodher off Oghad Shunker (61—3—10). Simms, who was now associated with Salter, started with two singles and next nicely put Chandarana to leg for 3. At 68, Date was put on to bowl in place of Chandarana, and the change proved effective. Salter skied the new bowler and was brilliantly held in the country by Gunpat (69—4—12). Kirkwood was the next man in. The Sussex amateur next secured a 4 off Date.

SIMMS STUMPED.

The Presidency then met with a great disappointment, Simms, who had been playing a fine, confident game from the very start, being stumped (73—5—11) West joined Kirkwood, who put Date to leg for 3 and in the next over placing Oghad Shunker in identical fashion, telegraphed 80, West responding with a boundary stroke off the same bowler. Baloo was again entrusted with bowling from the northern end. The score crawled up to 90, when West was given out l-b-w., to Baloo (91-6-6). Sprott, the Presidency skipper, who was warmly received by the spectators on coming out of the Gymkhana pavilion, played the remaining deliveries of Baloo. At 96 Kirkwood stepped out to slash at Baloo, and was smartly stumped by Diveker (96-7-12). McCormack partnered his skipper, who sent up the century amid loud cheering by finely driving Baloo to the ropes. The new-comer then got himself out in a curious fashion. Oghad Shunker, who had again taken up the attack, pitched a ball outside the leg stump, which the batsman thought was innocuous but which broke in by a good two feet, and scattered his wickets (103-8-2). Scott came in next. At 2 p.m., at luncheon time, the Presidency had scored 104 for the loss 8 wickets.

SPROTT'S USEFUL INNINGS.

On resuming after the luncheon interval, the Presidency skipper and Scott faced Baloo and Oghad Shunker. Baloo again started with a "maiden" over. A few singles came in and then Scott with a 2 off Baloo sent up 110. He next hit Baloo for a 3. Both the batsmen were playing a confident game, and 120 was hoisted a little later with a pretty glance to leg by Sprott off Oghad Shunker. At 123, Date relieved Oghad Shunker, Sprott cutting him for 2. The Presidency skipper's career then came to an end, he being out "leg before" to Date. The outgoing batsman had played an useful innings of 15 and had with Scott's assistance added 22 for the ninth wicket (125-9-15). Wilson joined Scott, and the end came soon after, Baloo finding the latter batsman's wicket with a beautiful delivery that broke in from the leg. The Presidency's first venture thus closed at 3-25 p.m. with the total at 125 (125-10-11).

HINDUS' FIRST INNINGS.

The Hindus entered upon their first venture at 3-40 p.m., Diveker and Gaikwar being their first representatives. Simms opened the attack from the northern end, Wilson trundling from the Gymkhana end. Diveker started the innings by cutting the Sussex amateur for a single, Gaikwar facing him for the remainder of the over. Diveker then finely cut Wilson to the Esplanade Road boundary. Gaikwar opened his account with a single but his career was short-lived; for in the next over he was smartly held behind the stumps by Sprott off Simms (7-1-1). Deodher who filled his townsman's place opened brilliantly with a magnificent boundary cut off Smims, sending up 10. A few singles came in and then he put Wilson to leg for 3, hoisting 20. One run later Kirkwood relieved Wilson, Deodher hitting him to the leg boundary. Another change in bowling followed immediately after, Major Greig taking up the attack from Simms, who then bowled from the other end, Kirkwood being taken off. 30 was hoisted after half an hour's play. At 36 Diveker was given out l-b-w. to Simms. The outgoing batsman had been batting for 45 minutes for his 13 (36-2-13). Vithal, the best bat on the Hindu side, who was the next man in, had a brief existence at the wickets. He played on to the Sussex amateur before he had scored a single. His cheap dismissal was undoubtedly a disaster for his side (36-3-0). Date now joined Deodher.

A DULL PERIOD.

An adjournment was made at 4-30 p.m. for tea. On the re-start, Date soon played on to Simms (42-4-1). Oghad Shunker of Kathiawar was now associated with Deodher who in the next over drove Major Greig for 2, and a little later a bye for 4 signalled the half century amid cheering. West now replaced Major Greig at the northern end. Since the re-start, the game had been exceedingly dull, the bowlers sending down no loose deliveries and the batsmen attempting no liberties, with the result that the spectators had to fall back upon singles and twos to cheer at. Oghad Shunker then relieved the monotony to some extent by cutting West for 4 and then putting him to leg for a like number. 60 appeared on the board, which was pretty quickly followed by 70.

DEODHER OPENS OUT.

A double change in bowling followed, Kirkwood relieving West and Major Greig replacing Simms. Deodher, opening his shoulders, after a long interval, hit Kirkwood to the westerm boundary. A long interval passed before 80 appeared on the board. Eight runs later Oghad Shunker, in attempting to steal a run, ran himself out (88-5-17). Pai joined Deodher, who welcomed his skipper with a 4 and sent up 90. Pai opened his score with a single off Wilson. Deodher then reached his own half century amid cheering, which was renewed when he hit Simms to the leg boundary. A loud cheer then greeted the century which came with a single by Deodher off Simms Haughton who was now entrusted with the bowling scattered Deodher's wickets with a well-pitched delivery (104-6-58). Deodher as accorded an ovation on his return to the pavilion. Gunpat filled the vacant place. The new-comer started merrily, driving Haughton for 3 and in the next over putting Simms to leg for 3. Pai was then finely caught at cover-point by Scott off Simms (110-7-2). Shivram joined his brother, who magnificently drove Haughton to the northern boundary and next sent a full toss from the same bowler to leg for 4 Gunpat contined his merry career, placing Haughton to leg for 2 and sending up 120. The Hindus had made 121 for 7 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. Present scores:—

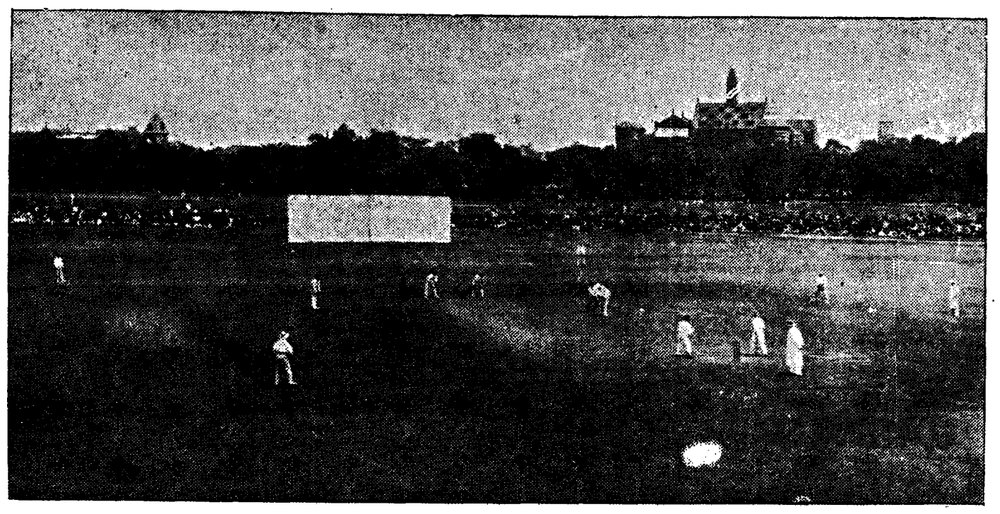

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Presidency batting: Major Greig and Mr. Cheetham at the wickets—the latter facing Chandarana's bowling.

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

H. Cheetham, c Deodher, b Baloo	10
Major J. G. Greig, c Vithal, b Oghad Shunker	26
M. G. Salter, c Gunpat, b Date	12
Major Haughton, c Deodher, b Oghad Shunker	10
H. L. Simms, st Diveker, b Date	11
Kirkwood, st Diveker, b Baloo	12
S. E. G. West, l-b-w, b Baloo	6
Sir F. L. Sprott (Capt.), l-b-w, b Date	15
K. H. McCormack, b Oghad Shunker	2
J. C. Scott, b Baloo	11
C. H. E. Wilson, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	125

HINDUS.

1st Innings.

S. K. Diveker, l-b-w, b Simms	13
Gaikwar, c Sprott, b Simms	1
D. B. Deodher, b Haughton	58
P. Vithal, b Simms	0
K. A. Date, b Simms	1
Oghad Shunker, run out	17
M. D. Pai (Capt.), c Scott, b Simms	2
P. Gunpat, batting	17
P. Shivram, batting	0
P. Baloo to bat.	
M. H. Chandarana to bat.	
Extras	12
Total (for 7 wkts.)	121

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Presidency.—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Chandarana	11	34	1	0
Baloo	24	32	10	4
Oghad Shunker	19	34	6	3
Date	9	15	2	3

Hindus.—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Simms	16	31	5	5
Wilson	8	21	2	0
Kirkwood	3	10	0	0
Greig	11	17	4	0
West	3	12	0	0
Haughton	2	18	0	1

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

A group photograph of the Presidency and Hindu teams.

CROP REPORT.

The following summary of the season and crop reports of the various districts of the Presidency for the week ending 8th September, was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

There was moderate rain during the week throughout the Presidency. The rainfall has been sufficient in the Konkan and most of Gujarat, but more rain is needed for maturing Kharif crops in some districts of the Deccan and Karnatak and in one Prant of Kathiawar and Palanpur Agency. The crops were slightly damaged by rate in Rewa Kantha and are generally thriving elsewhere. Transplantation is nearing completion. Lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation in Sind and Deccan and sowing is in progress in Larkana, Ahmedabad, Broach, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, the Karnatak, Baroda Palanpur, RewaKantha and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar. Supply of drinking water was adequate. Water for irrigation was inadequate in Larkana, Sholapur and Satara. Prices of food-grains have risen in the Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere. The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	29 to 47
Gujarat	24 to 48
Konkan	16 to 41
Deccan	28 to [illegible]
Karnatak	28 to 44

The number on gratuitous relief for the week ending 5th September were 2,408 in Sholapur, 664 in Satara and 225 in Bijapur.

KING EDWARD'S MEMORIAL IN THE PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 10.

The King Edward's memorial scheme in the Punjab, the principal feature of which will be the enlargement of the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, has received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Sept. 10.

There has been rather more demand for tonnage during the week on the berth, some 12,800 tons have been booked and 7 charters are reported. Exports are likely to increase, once the shippers can rely on getting their freight engagements fulfilled; hitherto this has been uncertain owing to the requisitioning of steamers by the Government. At the moment, the fullest prices cannot be obtained till the wheat is actually afloat.

STERLING BILLS IN LONDON

The following Press Communique was issued yesterday:—

A notice is being issued to-day simultaneously at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras to the effect that the Government of India are prepared to issue bills of exchange or telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for sale on Thursday, the 17th September, 1914, up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000, subject to the condition that the amounts of bills or telegraphic transfers issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and that no single bill or telegraphic transfers will be issued for less than £10,000. The rate for bills will be 1s. 3 29/32d. the rupee and that for telegraphic transfers 1s. 3 27/32d. the rupee. Applications for bills or telegraphic transfers should be addressed to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, and should reach him as regards Calcutta tenderers not later than 12 noon. Standard time, on Thursday, the 17th September 1914, and as regards Bombay and Madras tenderers not later than 1-30 p.m., Standard time, on the same day.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Indian Troops for the War.

"Indian Social Reformer."—We have no doubt whatever that our soldiers will conduct themselves, under the greatest excitement, with dignity and humanity, and that their behaviour in the battlefield and in camp will redound to the credit and honour of the Indian name. Why is it that we, in India, feel pleased that our countrymen have been sent to the front in this war? Certainly not because of any bloodthirsty aspirations or intentions, but because it removes one of the distinctions imposed on us by reason of the colour of our skins. The employment of Indian troops in this war, on the same footing as their British and Colonial comrades, is a recognition of the fact that it is the inside of a man and not the outside that counts in the common cause of the Empire. Equally gratifying is the news cabled by Reuter that Indians have been enrolled in the London Citizens Corps and that their appearance in public as members of that Corps was the occasion of a welcome demonstration in the streets of London. All this, we cannot help thinking, makes the recognition of the right of Indians in India to be enrolled as Volunteers in the same way as Anglo-Indians and others all but inevitable, and, though we wish there had not been so much delay in responding to our appeal, we are in hopes that this, too, will be rendered to us at no very distant date. That the whole country is of one mind making this request to Government, it is abundantly clear from the utterance of representative public men like Sir Subrahmanya Iyer in Madras and of the Maharaja of Burdwan in Calcutta.

The Indian Soldier.

"The Punjabee".—The decision to bring Indian troops, says a Reuter telegram, has been enthusiastically received by the press and public as a magnificent outward proof of the unity of the Empire. There is not an Indian heart which will not be filled with a warm glow of pleasure at the thought that out of this terrible evil of a European war there may come at least some good to his dear Motherland. It is beyond question that the presence of Indian soldiers by the side of their European comrades in a European war will go some way towards obliterating the unfortunate racial prejudice, the exhibition of which in the Colonies and by individuals and institutions even in England has so often made thoughtful men despair of Imperial unity. That our soldiers will give an excellent account of themselves no one who knows them will doubt. They have never failed to do so and never will they fail. It is gratifying to learn that every newspapers in England is making references to the splendid fighting qualities of Indian regiments.

A Perjured Power.

"The Stateeman.":—There can, however, be little doubt that Belgium would have been still better prepared but for the glib lies of Herr von Jagow. Nor can it be supposed that the French would have neglected their northern frontier as they have done if they did not repose a vague faith in German assurances. Germany now stands before the world as a perjured Power. Ignoring all its pledges, it broke into a friendly country with as little scruple as a burglar. Nor have the Germans had the saving grace to treat Belgium as a country into which they have unwillingly trespassed and whose natural resentment was to be humoured because it was justifiable. The plunder extorted from Liège and Brussels betrays no consciousness of wrong-doing, while the blackened ruins of Louvain, where treasures of mediæval art and priceless libraries have perished, have shown that German culture is a thin veneer covering the instincts of a savage.

Delayed Publications.

"New India".—It is a pity that a large part of the information given by the Director of Statistics should generally be at least one year after the date to which it refers. We know that this work is often as difficult as it is uninteresting. Yet when a department is created whose special business is to place before the public the statistics relating to various activities, it should be done at any cost as early as possible, and the basis that something is better than nothing should not be acted upon. The latest publication of the Department of Statistics relates to civil justice,—a work that is issued in the month of August 1914, which refers back only to the figures of 1912 and to none later. The figures supplied are also too meagre for comparsion. The present figures take us back only to 1908, though those of 1901 are very essential for an adequate comparison.

A Calcutta contemporary hears that the son of Mr. Shelley Bonnerjee, who is at Rugby, has been offered and accepted a commission in the British army, Mr Bonnerjee is an enthusiastic volunteer.

GERMAN GUNS

TACTICS AND ORGANISATION.

DETAILS OF ARMAMENTS.

A writer in the "Army Review" last year explained at length what is the organisation of the German artillery. He states that twenty-four 6 gun batteries (including three field howitzer batteries) are normally allotted to a German Army Corps in war. To these must be added a "battalion" of foot artillery, consisting of four 4-gun heavy howitzer batteries, corps troops, giving a total of 160 guns and howiters in all per Army Corps. It will be observed that there is no corps field artillery. This is a point on which opinion in Germany has changed more than once during the last half century.

The field gun batteries are armed with a gun which, after many improvements, is really the old' 9665pr., mounted on a shielded carriage with long recoil and Ehrhardt quick firing breech action. The gun fires both shrapnel and high explosive shell; the maximum range for percussion shell is 6,000 yards, though more may be obtained by digging in the trail; for time shrapnel 5,800 yards. The rate of fire is said to be 20 rounds a minute. Until 1010 the field howitzer batteries were armed with the 1198 10.5cm (4.14inch) field howitzer, a piece which had no shield, and was not quick firing. In the latter part of 1910, however, a new quick firing shielded howitzer was introduced; its issue to batteries has been in progress since that time, and is now completed. The bore of the new howitzer is also 4.14 inch, but the breech action is the "crank breech," and only requires a movement of the hand to open or close it.

The heavy 15cm (5.91inch) howitzer is intended for either field or siege work. It is unshielded, with gun-recoil and mounted on an old fashioned carriage with tyre brakes. The maximum range is variously given as 6,500 to 7,600 yards. Only high explosive shells are carried; they are packed 36 in a wagon. None are packed in the limber, which carries six men. Other guns of the heavy artillery are: The new 18cm. (5.12-inch) gun, with a flat trajectory and a range of 76 miles; the new 12-cm. (8.27-inch) mortar; the old 21 cm. mortar, which has travelling wheels and is fired from a platform; and the 10-cm. gun, which is really a siege gun, on an overbank carriage. The two last-named pieces would probably only be used in the field against *forts d'arret*; for field operations, the 15-cm. howitzer is the weapon most likely to be employed.

IN THE FIELD.

In studying the tactics of the German artillery regard must be had to what may be called the *tradition* of the arm. This tradition is the result of the experience of the comparative failures of the Prussian artillery in 1866. It was confirmed by their brilliant successes in 1870, and it has become ingrained in the whole Germany artillery through 40 years of peace training. It may be summed up in one word—*boldness*. It is in fact, a part of the tradition of the offensive which permeates the tactics of all arms in Germany. In the words of one of their own Generals "Our Artillery Regulations appeal to the fighting instincts of the soldier."

As regards artillery positions in the earlier stages of a battle, the Field Artillery Regulations speak only in general terms.

Paragraph 368 of these Regulations stated:—

"The Artiilery constitutes the structural frame work of the combat. The distribution of the remainder of the troops depends as a rule on the positions assigned to the artillery. The General, after reconnoitring the field of battle, selects the artillery positions; he is assisted by the officer commanding the artillery. The General determines the force of artillery to be brought into action, and decides when and how it is to open fire."

Open and semi covered positions are stated to be most suitable for the attack of moving targets; covered positions are given credit for mystifying the enemy for facilitating ammunition supply and for enabling batteries to preserve their fighting power for decisive periods of the battle; on the other hand, it is pointed out that careful preparation, for which time is essential, and good observing stations are indispensable for their use.

But when it comes to decisiie stages of the battle, the Regulations become more explicit. At such periods—

"The artillery will always have to renounce the advantages of the covered position and to come into action in 'semi-covered positions' or in the open."

Cautions of this sort are repeated more than once in the Field Artillery Drill Regulations and show that, while it is recognized that the artillery may have to use covered positions more than formerly, it is desired that the tradition of close support of the infantry should not be impaired to quote these Regulations again—

"Whatever the nature of the position chosen, it must be such that the artillery can carry out the task assigned to them."

The spirit of the Amendments issued in 1911 to the Instructions for Firing shows, however, an intention to insist more on the use of covered positions in the future.

The Field Artillery Regulations recommend breaking the field artillery up into groups instead of forming long unbroken lines of guns, such as were seen in 1870. The group system, they remark, facilities observation and the arrangement of crossfire, and enables the ground to be utilized to greater advantage. Some German writers, however, point out that long lines of guns will be unavoidable in the future, owing to the difficulty of finding room for the artillery The guns of a German Army Corps with normal intervals would take up 1½ miles of front, i.e., more than half the front (2 to 2½ miles) normally allotted to an Army Corps in the attack. Indeed the Regulations contemplate placing artillery in tiers, if space is lacking.

SECURITY OF THE ARTILLERY.

The forward positions of the artillery in the marching columns, and the early advance of the guns are characteristic of German tactics. In the war of 1870, the French were generally on the defensive, and the German artillery, hurrying forward, established long lines of fire, behind which the infantry attack was prepared. These "forward" tactics became, in consequence, a tradition of the arm. Up to 1899 the German Regulations laid down that as large a number of guns as possible should be got into action early in the day in order to develop an overwhelming fire of masses from the outset of the engagement.

The Introduction of smokeless powder and of fire from concerted positions made it necessary to modify the Regulations in order to allow time for reconnaissance and preparation; but, while the procedure has been modified, the traditional principle has been preserved. The 1907 Regulations lay down emphatically that the artillery must not be thrown into the engagement before the situation is cleared up, but at the same time they say—

"The bulk of the artillery must be on the ground ready to open fire, at an early stage of the engagement."

The advance of the infantry through the long lines of guns has to be carefully arranged between the artillery and infantry commanders; successive points in the line of guns must be chosen for the infantry to pass through, so that the fire may not be suspended too long at any one point. As soon as the infantry come under fire the task of supporting them becomes the first duty of the artillery. Indeed, co-operation with the infantry is the key-note of the German Artillery Regulations.

FIRST FIELD BATTLE.

BRAVERY OF THE BELGIAN TROOPS.

The "Daily Mail" published the following message from its correspondent at Brussels on August 12:—

The following statement was issued from the War Office at 9.30 a.m.:—

"After passing the night in the positions they had taken up after yesterday's retreat the Germans again advanced in force to day against a point in our lines which they thought unprotected. Our General Staff, warned in time by cavalry scouts, gave the necessary orders, and a fight took place. It was all to the advantage of the Belgian forces. About 10,000 were engaged.

"This is the first field battle which we have fought. Our troops went into action with great dash, and proved that they possessed all the qualities necessary to meet and drive back the invader. Apart from this engagement—which is more important by reason of its effect on the general situation than as an actual feat of arms—things have changed very little in appearance, at all events.

"One thing is certain:—The Allies' movements are being carried out point by point in accordance with the prearranged plan of campaign."

I learn from unofficial but very reliable sources that a battle in which artillery played an important part took place today on the confines of the Provinces of Brabant, Luxemburg, and Liege. Details are lacking, but I learn that Hasselt was taken and retaken three times, and that the front of the German attack was along the railway line from Diest to Tirlemont. St. Trond and Landen are said to have been carried by the Germans, who, however, were driven out again.

CAVALRY FIGHT NEAR TIRLEMONT.

Reuter's correspondent wiring under the same date as above stated:—

Reports have reached here of an engagement of some importance with a large force of German cavalry estimated to be several thousands strong and supplied with quick-firers. The Germans attacked a regiment of Belgian Lancers sent out to attack them near Tirlemont. After an exchange of carbine shots the Lancers charged and routed a section of the Germans. The latter, however, then came up in force and brought their quick-firers into action. So as not to expose their Lancer regiment to useless danger, in view of the enemy's numerical supremacy, the order was given for the Belgians to retire after they had made a stout resistance. The Belgian casualties were two officers and a very small number killed and wounded.

The fighting began again this morning. The German cavalry took the offensive, but have not up to now succeeded in breaking through the Belgian lines at any point The Belgian advanced troops remain in their positions. On both sides hitherto only advanced guard troops have been engaged.

On the pretext that Belgian soldiers have taken up positions in houses fronting the roads and have fired from them, the invaders are burning down buildings and killing the inmates.

Two thousand German cavalry made an advance on Monday in the direction of Tirlemont, but made a half-turn and fell back in the direction of St. Trond and Waremme on the arrival of a party of Belgian infantry. On August 11, the pursuit began, and the German cavalry fell back along their whole front beyond Waremme.

Belgian airmen have several times flown over bodies of German troops, and have made flights even as far as the German frontier.

A large detachment of French troops arrived in Brussels.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

THE CHURCH AND WAR.

OBLIGATIONS TO ALLIES.

In all places of worship throughout the country on Sunday, the 2nd August, special prayers were offered for peace. Preachers dealt with the European crisis and many notable sermons were delivered. There were large congregations at Westminster Abbey, especially at the afternoon service when the Archbishop of Canterbury was the preacher. Canon Newbolt preached at St. Paul's in the afternoon. Other preachers of the day were the Archbishop of York at York Minster; the Primate of Ireland, at Cowes; the Bishop of Peterborough, in his own Cathedral; and the Bishop of Sodor and Man. The prevailing tone of most of the sermons was that whilst the preservation of peace was greatly to be desired, the duty of this country clearly was to fulfill all honourable obligations to allies. The Archbishop of Canterbury urged that at such a time as this, there must be no selfish rivalries in great or little things, no taking advantage of one another in the affairs of ordinary life at a time when ordinary rules were out of gear. The Primate of Ireland said that if duty demanded of Great Britain and Ireland a sacrifice of its all, the nation would be as one, all private feuds would be forgotten and men, as they had done before by sea and land, would set their teeth to see it through.

AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Preaching at Westminster Abbey in the morning from the words "A man's heart deviseth his way, but the Lord directeth his step." Archdeacon Wilberforce said in times of deepest darkness, when God's help was most needed, it was well to address God by the tenderest name and say, "Abba Father. If it be possible let this cup pass from us, but if not give us courage to say, 'The cup which my Father has given me shall I not drink it?'" Men might say "God is love; why all this disorder?" God could only make moral beings by means of the process through which the moral being became what he was. When the unspeakable horror of a general war, which might change the map of the world, was hanging over us, and many had dear ones in one of the two great Services, we must face the situation with characteristic courage. We could plead with God to reveal Himself more and more to them and to all other human hearts. There was only one way to abolish war, and that was to deal with its cause. What was the cause of war—a total misunderstanding of the true fundamental meaning of Christian relations, an utterly wrong thinking about God and about man. The only conviction that would ever draw men together on this planet was the transcendent truth that humanity was the body of God, and the recognition that God's life in man was the one basic principle of peace on earth and goodwill towards men. "Until it obtains the world may get as civilised as it pleases," said the preacher, "but it will go on killing its neighbours. When it obtains, as it will obtain when men really believe in the eminence of God and that God is manifest in the flesh, it will obliterate all chasms between man and man and between nation and nation." That realisation alone would give peace and add power and reality to those words which Longfellow suggested as a fitting conclusion to the British National Anthem:—

Lord, make all wars to cease,
Throw all the world in peace
Under Thy wing.
Make all the nations one
All hearts beneath the sun,
Till Thou shalt reign alone,
Great King of Kings.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The doors of the Abbey were closed at half past two, half an hour before the commencement of the afternoon service, when the Archbishop of Canterbury was the special preacher. At least 1,000 people awaited admission, and just before the commencement of the service the doors were re-opened and admitted a hundred or so, who were content with standing room along the aisles.

The Archbishop took as his text St. Matthew vi. 9, "After this manner therefore pray ye: Our Father, which art in Heaven." He said:—

What is happening is fearful beyond all words, both in actual fact and in the thought of what it may come to be. It is impossible, surely, for a sane and reverent man or woman, however thoughtless ordinarily, who looks out with reasonable intelligence upon the human incidents of the last three days in Europe, not to feel a sobering influence and a force which in very protest against the horror of the sight uplifts us independently of ourselves to a worthier human level and makes us feel how greatly it matters of what sort we are. The occasion sets us puzzling and wondering in half a score of different ways. Sixty-three years ago everybody was thinking and talking and hoping about that new departure in human history—the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, the pioneer endeavour of its kind. The words which great men then spoke the hopes they deliberately held and expressed, read strangely now. The poet's dream had been realised, the battle-flag was furled. War, men were told, had been rendered impossible. Such were the hopes, such the expectations of not a few. And what happened? Englishmen must have thought them over with a grim feeling in the icy trenches of Sevastopol or in the noon-day glare upon the Ridge at Delhi. Some of the strongest speeches and the rosiest prophecies came from other nationalities than our own. What did those prophets think a little later about Magenta and Solferino? How were their hopes illustrated later still, on the hill-side at Gravelotte or in the cornfields of Sedan? What are we to say of Plevna, of Fort Arthur? The strifes were hotter, some of the fields were bloodier than any that our grandsires had known.

"THE WORK OF THE DEVIL."

What does all that mean? Is it that the hopes of 1851 were a crazy delusion and that war is so inveterate and essential a habit of the peoples of the earth that to look for peace is a fanatical and baseless dream? Are the European telegrams of the last few days the final answer to a childish fantasy? I do not believe it for a moment. To think so would, as it seems to me, be to belie Christian faith, Christian promises, Christian hope. This thing which is now astir in Europe is not the work of God but of the Devil. It is not the development of God's purposes, it is the marriage of them by the self-will, the sheer wrongness of man. What is happening must be due somewhere, somehow, to the pride, the high handedness, the stubbornness of man's temper undoing and thwarting the handiwork and will of God. We have got to set ourselves, slowly it may be, but determinedly as the generations pass, to eradicate and make unendurable the temper among men from which such things spring, to "shrivel the falsehood from the souls of men" in the name of the Prince of Peace. Who still goes forth conquering and to conquer? Let us never forget that in these latter years we have done something substantial on that pathway. A hundred years ago, no more than the barest handful of people could have been found in England or Germany or France who believed in any arbitrament except war. Now, notwithstanding all our shattered hopes and, as we are tempted to murmur, our unanswered prayers, there are, beyond all question, tens of thousands of thoughtful people in Europe and America as well as in England who are throwing themselves with an eagerness which they rightly believe to come from God into the furtherance of the "more excellent way." That their voice is still overborne by what we may call "the other side" is only too apparent.

"Beneath the Angel-strain have rolled
Two thousand years of wrong."

An opinion which can claim 2,000—aye, or perhaps, 5,000—years of usage is not speedily uprooted. But uprooted it must—please God, it shall—be, for it is Devil-born.

THE DUTY OF THE PEOPLE.

The melancholy, the bewildering fact, the disastrous "pity" of it, is that the Government of no one nation, acting as trustee for its people's safety and happiness, can disregard, as things now stand, what is said and planned and done elsewhere. I am treading, however, on the borderland of matters technical or even political, which lie beyond my competence or range, and which I desire absolutely to avoid here and now. I prefer to turn to what is perhaps a more useful thought for us who meet in the old Abbey to-day—the thought of what we ordinary non-military men and women ought our selves to be doing and thinking at such an hour. A man who is capable of using rightly his powers of outlook on contemporary facts finds it difficult in a week like this through which we are passing to believe that things in general can ever again look just the same as before; so incalculably momentous, so fraught with seed of untold evil, are the issues; the possible effects of these hours upon the history of Christendom and of the world. But if we cannot overrate their gravity, their ungodliness, their horribleness, we can first in quiet simplicity and trustfulness say our prayers with every ounce of earnestness that we possess. Do we ask what our prayers should be? The answer is in effect:—"After this manner therefore pray ye: Our Father, which art in Heaven." Then and therefore we can and will, in quietness and confidence, go straight forward, undismayed and expectant; head erect; heart and ears open to His voice; forward to do in home and work field what simple duty each day brings. He knows and cares guides, and if we are but unflinchingly loyal we are His, whether under the fierce stormcloud or in the quiet uneventful sunlit days which all of a sudden seem to be so far off. He has given us in our land an incomparable heritage. It is ours at all times, and especially at such a time as this, to make and keep our home life worthy of such a trust.

Therein, surely, lies something which concerns us all. But there are other deliberate efforts that we must, with our whole strength, evoke and multiply at an hour of tension such as this. Steadiness and self-control are not desirable only, but sacredly imperative; the sternest individual self-discipline and self-surrender: that is what we can each contribute to the common good. Emotions, however natural in ordinary days, held in check now with a stern grip as we brace ourselves to the exercise of a quiet, straightforward, purposeful, Christian manhood and womanhood. There absolutely must be no selfish rivalries in great or little things—no taking advantage of one another in the affairs of common life at a time when ordinary rules are out of gear. "Bear ye one another's burdens" it applies very palpably to our business and financial matters. It is in that law of Christ, thought out and applied to our present-day intercourse, that we are at such times upheld and guided, and made strong under the good hand of our Father which is in Heaven.

A GENUINE OPPORTUNITY.

One more suggestion. Whatever we may be called upon to do or bear—whatever the strain upon courage or, what is sometimes harder, upon patience—do let the sobering, steadying influence of times like this bear fruit all our life through. They bring to us all a genuine opportunity. Use it. It is, I suppose, just conceivable that, for us in England the stormcloud will roll by unbroken. God grant it. We cannot tell, I, at least, cannot. But the searching discipline has, in any case, come to us for our abiding good. Take heed that it be not wasted or distorted from its divine purpose. So far as the nation in its corporate life is concerned responsibility must rest with those to whom in the providence of God it has fallen to hold, at a great and sudden juncture, the trust for Britain's well-being, and for Britain's honour. With our whole heart we pray God—in the words of the leader whom we love—that He will guide with His pure and peaceable wisdom those on whom it falls to take counsel for the nations of the earth. "But we pray, too, for our whole community that we may each of us in his vocation and calling realise his place in the carrying of the high trust that is common to us all. We look outward among wars and rumours of wars, uncertain in the most literal sense what an hour may bring forth. And therefore? After this manner, therefore, pray ye. 'Our Father which art in Heaven.'"

CANON NEWBOLT AT ST. PAUL'S.

Canon Newbolt, preaching at St. Paul's Cathedral, said that the present trouble was one with which even the eldest could find nothing in his memory to compare for its unrelieved blackness. It was a call to prayer, but even more, he ventured to think, it was a call to mend our ways. As a nation we had given ourselves up to carelessness and indifference; we had become an ungrateful and a reckless nation. We were losing our ideals. Reverence, respect, and courtesy were being decried, and to-day God's work was abroad judgment. The calamity which was hanging over us was a call to each to contribute his share to the national well-being. We must put away indifference and be once more serious and God-fearing people. Away with the spectre of civil war and all such foolish questions. Europe was ablaze, and England could not remain indifferent. England called to us to be on the side of truth, integrity, and honour. Let us obey the call and God would preserve the right.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

The Archbishop of York, preaching at York Minster, based an address on the European crisis on the words, "In Thee, O Lord, do I put my trust." He gave a summons to the congregation to prayer. Prayer, he said, could not be heard if it came from hearts full of the lust of war. This appeal to God demanded that there should be no panic. We were not to use will words or rush to hasty action. It was also a call for unity. There must be no hint, no word, no movement in the direction of party or class advantage. The whole people must rally round the King and his Ministers. Good might come out of evil if the pressure of common danger drew us together, bade us when it was past look back with shame upon those voices that had sought to divide class against class and people against people in our midst. An appeal to our trust in God also demanded that we should be determined to strive for peace. We had to share in the quarrel. There was not a man or a woman in the country who had the faintest desire to enter into this conflict. No pride of ours had been wounded, no honour of ours had been slighted, no interest of ours had been ignored. We should insist that our rulers should strain every possible power to prevent even a chance of our entering this conflict. Yet in one sense we could not stand aside. We were part of the life of Europe, we might be called upon to respect Treaty obligations, we might find it impossible to refuse the claims of honour. We might be called upon to yield to the imperious and paramount obligation of self-defence, and, after all, it could not be forgotten that our power to make for peace must be of little avail unless it was known to come from a people who were ready and prepared for war. And yet it would make all the difference if, in our public opinion, there was not now, and there never should be allowed to appear, a lust for war. It might be that, if we could hold ourselves in check and resist the first movements of any blind desire for conflict, we might be able, when the critical moment came, to enter among the Powers of Europe with the authority that came from a people who were calm, united, and determined to throw the whole weight and power upon the side, not of conflict, but of peace.

THE PRIMATE OF IRELAND.

The Primate of Ireland, preaching in Holy Trinity Church, Cowes, said with the peace of Europe trembling in the balance they had that day prayed again and again that God would send the blessing of peace. They did not take it absolutely for granted that war must come, but that day's news left but little hope of peace. Because they knew that when the dogs of war were let loose it must be a fearful Armageddon too horrible even to contemplate—therefore, they prayed that it might not still be beyond the power of state-craft to maintain an honourable peace, and they could not doubt that God willed that it should be so. But if it is otherwise, and if, in the strange perplexities of modern life, England's honour, England's place among the nations of the world, and England's word pledged to others called for her action, then, whatever the sacrifice the times demanded of men, or of money, or personal ease, or of the lives of those most dear to us, whatever our most passionate longing for peace—all that would be as nothing. I duly asked Great Britain and Ireland to sacrifice its all, the nation would be as one and all private feuds would be forgotten, and men, as they had done before by sea and land, would set their teeth to see it through and breaking hearts at home would reecho Nelson's motto, "England expects every man to do his duty."

BATTLE AREA IN THE NORTH SEA.

THE PROBLEM OF THE BRITISH FLEE

(Mr. Erskine Childers, the author of this article in the "Daily News," is an acknowledged authority on war strategy and history, is perhaps best known to the general public as the author of the brilliant novel of naval espionage in the North Sea, "The Riddle of the Sands." No living writer is so well acquainted with the area of the expected naval conflict.)

In surviving the strategic conditions of the North Sea and Baltic, taken together as one continuous expanse of water, begin by fixing your attention upon a certain spot in the Great Belt, dividing Danish Zealand from its neighbouring island on the west, Fyen. Upon a large-scale chart, a little to the north of the narrowest part of the Belt, between Omo Island and the north point of Langeland, a distance of 5½ miles, the Vengeance Bank, with only 22 feet least water, may be seen blocking the centre of the passage to deep-draught vessels. Extensive shoals jut out towards it from both shores of the Belt, leaving navigable channels on either side of the bank, one only half a mile broad, the other about a mile.

One of the most wonderfully ingenious lighthouses in the world, that on Omo, with an elaborate set of differentiated sectors, makes the passage of either channel, together with others in the neighbourhood, easy in time of peace, and it was only last summer, sailing these waters on a thick blowy night, that I was admiring the brilliant play of this almost speaking guide to a difficult piece of navigation. Now carry your eye eight miles further north, where the Belt is a little wider, and observe another restriction of the channel to a breadth of a little over a mile between the Sprogo and Halskov reefs, the passage known as the East Renden. The much more intricate West Renden, though practicable, is rarely used by the largest vessels.

The gut thus described, with its four exiguous outlets, is nature's only connecting link between the twin northern seas, from the point of view of battle-fleets. Neither of the two other entrances to the Southern Baltic, the river-like Little Belt and the Sound, with its least depth of 23 feet, is practicable for these great vessels, and it would be virtually impossible for the great naval Powers to make use in war even of the Great Belt, much less the other routes, without infringing neutrality. Perhaps that point is not of much intrinsic consequence in view of Germany's brutal rupture of all such laws. But Germany has, of course, an artificial key to the position, the Elbe-Kiel Canal, broadened and deepened by works begun many years ago, and now just complete. Moreover, on the defensive side she could render the Fehmern Belt, giving southerly egress from the Great Belt, exceedingly dangerous to a hostile fleet by mines and submarines.

Normally, then, with the Russian fleet so painfully weak, the Baltic Sea, a tideless lake of almost fresh water, is at once one vast harbour of refuge for German ships, and a field for raiding Russian interests. It need scarcely be said that one major object of British efforts must be to smash, strangle, or somehow interrupt that vital link, the Canal.

WHERE THE FLEETS MAY MEET.

Now turn to the North Sea. This is a small and confined sea by the standard of modern naval tactics, with wireless apparatus, 30-knot destroyers, and 50-knot hydroplanes to disseminate information, and 20-knot battle fleets to act upon it. It is 275 sea miles from the Humber to Heligoland, 365 from the Tyne to the Skaw, 305 from Aberdeen to the Naze, and 200 from the Shetlands to Bergen, the widest northerly outlet. The passages between the Shetlands, Orkneys, and mainland of Scotland are, from the naval standpoint, mere sounds. So is the Skakerrak, sixty miles across, in the far north-east. and, a fortiori, the Straits of Dover, 20 miles across, in the far south-west. With one or two fleets anxious to engage, both being of approximately equal speed and efficiency in reconnaissance, it should be barely possible for the other to avoid battle for more than 48 hours in clear weather without taking refuge in port.

Generally speaking, the North Sea is shallow. Rather more than half of it, the southern half, is under 40 fathoms, and a large area of that portion, especially the south and east, is under 20 fathoms. On the direct line east and west between the Wash and the Texel there is rarely more than 17 fathoms, and within the deep 20-12 fathom pocket tapering south from this line to the Dover Straits, the scene of a score of converging highways for peace-traffic, extensive and dangerous shoals stretch parallel with the shores for long distances out, narrowing the battle area and proportionately enhancing the risk from floating mines. Apparently, it was near one of these banks on the Suffolk coast, the Aldborough Ridge, that the Amphion met with destruction from one of these most potent weapons of the weaker naval power.

From this neighbourhood southward past the Thames estuary to the Goodwin the English coast is fenced with treacherous sands, while on the French, Belgian, and Dutch side a very labyrinth of shoals obstruct navigation for thirty miles outward to the North Hinder Lightship. Without the help of the elaborate cordon of international lightships, picketed all round the "pocket" from the Humber south to the Straits, thence north to the Texel, and thence east to the Elbe, navigation, especially in thick weather, will be perilous and the vicissitudes of war incalculable.

A RAMPART OF SAND.

For the shoals, with a short interval on the West Holland coast, stretch continuously from the Texel, round Heligoland, half-way to the Skaw; a veritable rampart of sand, in which lie embedded, in a long symmetrical necklace, the tiny Frisian islands, Dutch, German and Danish. Among a multitude of channels, for, the most part shallow and dangerous, piercing this rampart, there are only six of importance, the two Dutch entrances to the Zuyder Zee, at Texel and Terschelling; and four German estuaries, the Ems, Jade, Weser, and Elbe, the three latter being, from the seaward standpoint, virtually one, with a mouth 20 miles broad. Behind the Hamburg and Bremen, two of the greatest commercial cities in Germany and the world, and Wilhelmshaven, the naval arsenal.

It is a strong defensive position for fleets and commerce, with Heligoland, now a fortified base, standing sentinel outside, and at least fifteen miles of banks, threaded only by the three slender navigable and easily mineable channels, lying between a hostile high sea fleet and even the nearest of its objectives, Wilhelmshaven. The rest are much further; Bremerhaven nearly 25 miles from open water, Bremen 60, the entrance to the Kiel Canal 35, and Hamburg 70.

It is important to notice that a German battle fleet, though it can move freely by the Canal between the Elbe and the Baltic, cannot move between Wilhelmshaven and the Elbe without going to sea and challenging, with the help of Heligoland, any hostile fleet posted there. If, therefore, as seems likely, Germany refuses decisive action in the open with her main fleet, she would have far more liberty to action in the Elbe or Baltic than cooped up in Wilhelmshaven.

A second point to notice is that the whole of the shoal area described above would be a tempting base and theatre for the operations of small torpedo-craft and submarines, given skilled and daring pilotage in some of the most intricate waters in Europe.

A third point is the possibility of throwing a British military force upon the Hanover coast, should we obtain *adequate* command of the sea. With that condition satisfied, the thing could be done, but it could scarcely be more than a feint or diversion. A far more urgent and serious question is that of transporting an army to Belgium. It is difficult to exaggerate the gravity of either of these undertakings. Adequate command of the sea for such a purpose is a hard thing to obtain in view of the intangibility of the modern mosquito craft, especially submarines, and their deadly efficacy against a mass of vulnerable transports.

Nothing, at any rate, can be attempted until the main German Fleet is either defeated or bottled up in port beyond hope of evasion.

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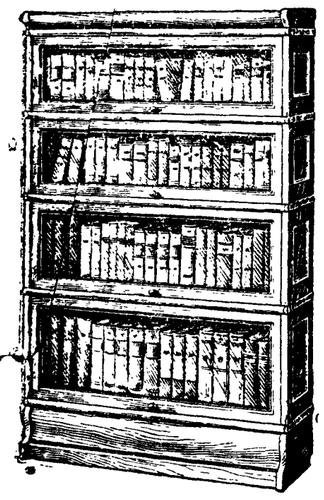

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SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

RECOLLECTIONS AND REMINISCENCES.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

We publish to-day the seventh of a series of articles by a well-known veteran citizen of Bombay, who will from week to week in this column write his reminiscences of Bombay, when it was still in the making. The articles will appear on Friday.

Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of this plain,
Where health and plenty cheered the labouring swain.

The northern division of the Maidan, as already described, was chiefly devoted to military purposes. Not so the southern section which, being exposed to Back Bay, was naturally resorted to at eventide by the population residing in the Fort, mostly members of the Parsi community, for enjoying the cool and balmy breeze blowing from the western sea. This part of the Esplanade had a long undulating stretch from the bandstand (the original one) to the spot where is now seated, in calm but stately repose, the marble statue of the good Queen Victoria. The sally gate opposite the Alice Buildings was the means of ingress and egress and was crossed to and fro by a crowded population on any afternoon. Those, however, who chose to frequent the more distant but southern end of the maidan betook themselves to the sally gate opposite the premises of Thacker and Company. It was convenient to go to the Bandstand and the beach beyond it by that route which was guarded at each end by Indian sentries furnished every two hours by the larger guard at Churchgate Street. The other sally gate had only one sentry-go and that on the east. Emerging from the last, a stranger visiting Bombay for the first time could at a glance view how the undulating stretch of the verdant meadow was dotted all over by groups of persons, young and old, but almost of the sterner sex, engaged in their daily social amenities of diverse varieties. He would view small groups of men squatted on China mats, either in a square or circle, averaging from six to ten. In the middle of the square of the circle would be seen a large lantern with an oil *buttee* of double wicks shedding its white brown light on the "air-eating" company gathered. They were invariably Parsis who were immense lovers in those happy days of simplicity and plenty of all sorts of *al fresco* amusements and recreation. There could be easily counted fifty of such groups at short distances, while in the summer season as many as double that number might be found. A little further to the north might be seen parties of youngsters either playing the old but most popular game of "gilly danda" (a kind of Indian cricket still holding its own in villages outside the cities) or the game of "Asookh Mahasookh," a sort of physical exercise in which the feet were mostly in evidence, though the employment of hands was not less to be discerned when in the act of bowling and balancing on a single leg while the other was uplifted a few inches from the ground.

"AIR-EATERS" ON THE MAIDAN.

The squatting groups would be seen merrily playing games of cards, the most exciting of which was that still known by the name of "Badshai" in which three players were invariably engaged. Others would be noticed playing either the *dam* or the chess. A third set of groups would be your *goubemouche* of the day replete with town gossip and light criticism on men and things happening during the day. While a fourth, the most interesting and attractive, would be discovered listening with keen curiosity and bated breath to the thrilling legends of ancient Persian heroes, Rustom, Sorab, Afrasiab, Jamshid and so forth, or to the military heroines whom the poet Fardusi has immortalised in his imperishable Persian Iliad. The reader would be either a "Mobed" (priest) or a "Baydin" (layman) but well versed in Gujrathi and Persian. They were specially selected, first, for their great familiarity with legendary lore, almost committed to heart, and, secondly, for their loud articulation, so as to be heard by those of the group sitting at the farthest distance. It was always agreeable and amusing to listen to their intonation which in its cadence had what is called the "Gregorian chant." These readings from the heroic legends were exceedingly fascinating while some of the readers so profoundly went into the spirit of the old Persian warriors themselves as to become animated and dramatic. A small crowd of passers-by, chiefly Parsi youngsters, with the blood of Rustom and Jal in their adolescent veins, intently listening to some thrilling part of the narrative or tingled by the intoned music of the reader. Here and there the children, in their silk frocks, boys and girls, and quaint caps of *kinkob* from Surat, or embroidered in Berlin wool, would carry on their gambols all innocent in their happiness.

POPULAR REFRESHMENTS.

Refreshments were also vended but the *al fresco* afternoon tea and cakes were unknown. The only refreshment was the sugar-cane, stripped of its bark and cut into small cylindrical pieces which again would be subdivided into four. Cool and sweet they were, the rage of the young and old after eventide. Nothing could be simpler by way of refreshment than this fruit of nature which Herodotus described second-hand as "honey reeds." A large number of vendors, also Parsis, selling this fruit, so health-giving and energising, moved from group to group, calling out "Ganderi, goolab ganderi." "Sugar-cane, rosy sugar-cane." Those Parsi vendors were the pioneers of the large Hindu and Mahomedan tribe whom one sees to-day tramping in the most populous streets of the town after evening, or squatting at particularly favoured corners where the custom throws plenty of pieces in their trays. Daily every morning the passer by across the maidan might see the scavenger sweeping away the chewed refuse. But those were not the days of the applied scientists and chemists. The energy contained in the sugar juice was unknown and saccharine was not yet invented for the soldier as much for the sweet-meat maker, the confectioner and the medical men. The art of converting waste products of sugar was hardly discovered or turned to profit. The early Fifties in Bombay, even at their best were of a primitive character and what are now deemed necessaries were a luxury in those days. We had some ice brought by Tudor's vessels of American bottom. And one or two vendors in the Fort had learned from some Florentine or Neapolitan the art of ice confectionery. Morenas was a name to be conjured with for ice creams. He was an institution in Bombay, but the proprietor was a Parsi, a short black man of the amiable, sweet and obliging type of "Old Pallonji" of the Adelphi Club, at Byculla. But the ice cream was a luxury, aye, till even the end of the sixties, and a glass was worth eight annas. But this is a little delightful digression.

THE SHETTIAS.

Coming back to the Southern section of the maidan, it should be related that that part of it which is now a road leading from the Floral Fountain to Churchgate Station was included in the maidan. The grounds on which now stand the Post Office, the Public Works Office and the High Court were also utilised for recreation purposes but evidently it was dedicated to the *Shettia loque* or the wealthier of the Parsi community. Members of this class, too, frequented the maidan and had their little groups—only these were a little more exclusive, though in other respects there was nothing to choose between the larger groups of the middle classes on the other side than themselves. These, too, indulged in the luxury of "ganderi" and also of confectionery made by a Parsi who had a bakery in Barrack Lane which adjoins in a northerly direction the office of Messrs. Graham and Co. He vended biscuits and cakes and such things. There was also in Meadow Street a shop familiarly known as "Bahadurji's Bakery." This bakery had the custom of the richer and middle class Parsis, while the humbler confectioner of the Barrack Lane supplied the needs of the lower classes among whom the favourite confectionary was called "Karakarei," a kind of oval biscuit scooped out hollow with two crowed bits. The Shettias patronised on their own aristocratic ground the superior and more costly confectionery of Bahadurji. Their groups were more sedate. There was seldom any reader of legendary lore. But they were great chess and "showpat" players. The last was an exhilerating game played on a square board, divided into four rectangles, each rectangle having twelve squares. In these squares the game was played by four or two pairs with the aid of dice and "solthas," a kind of pyramidical pawns of either coloured ivory or wood. The trump of the game was the "Twelfth," that is, those who threw the largest number of dice representing twelve, or multiples of three, were the winners. It demands a good deal of strategic alertness and mental arithmetic.

A BRISK TRADE IN TOYS.

It will be asked whether the maidan did not find any Hindu or Mahomedan air-eaters. The answer must be given in the negative. Outdoor recreation till late in the sixties was unknown among them. On days like the Dewali or the Holi they might be found emerging from their places to go to the sea for throwing floral and other offerings or for having a stroll in fairs, which in those days were a kind of kindergarten. So many novel English and Swiss toys were exposed for sale with a variety of knick-knacks that toy sellers actually minted money. Primitive mechanical toys were in great requisition and fetched high prices. A little doll, dressed up, smitting "mamma" would fetch five rupees! A little accordeon with the most elementary tunes, about 1½ to 3 rupees. All fairs were held on this southern section of the large esplanade. The stalls were most numerous and the wares were well displayed, though the art of parading them attractively was unknown to the unsophisticated vendors. The scene presented on a fair day was gala, though the crowds were not numerous. Some women of the poorer Hindus might be seen here and there in the crowds. But one would in vain cast his eyes on a female of the better class of Hindu or Mahomedan. The only women, and even those in a fractional minority, were those belonging to the Parsi community! Thus it was that the southern maidan was almost wholly monopolised by the Parsis. Again, the proximity of the sea, and the number of wells on the maidan were of attraction to the most devout and religious of the Zoroastrians. Numbers, before sunset, could be seen praying in the direction of the setting sun, some with a white towel on their turbans. On particular feast days (Aban and Adar) the priestly class were present in force. Even to-day a remnant of the orthodox school might be seen any day either of an early morning or at the time of the setting of the sun saying their prayers, the sun being the emblem of Light and Heat, same like fire. But we need not digress into the domain devoted to Zoroastrian theology and ceremonies.

"SWEET AUBURN."

My youthful imagination conjured more than once the scene presented on an ordinary evening on this maidan as a kind of sweet Auburn village but on an extended plain with a larger crowd than that so graphically and faithfully portrayed in his Deserted Village by Goldsmith. It was indeed a lovely sight and spot at the time where you met with faces ruddy and bright, full of cheeriness and contentment, albeit you seldom found any labouring swain. Neither there were anywhere about the locality hawthorn bushes where loving maids could whisper sweet talk in each other's ears. There were, however, veteran trees which gave a grateful shade in the cool of the evening where little children gambled in infantine delight and imbibed the free ozone wafted from the western sea. And as for "talking age", there was enough and to spare. The numerous groups which clubbed together had many a garrulous old man who delighted our youth with stories of the type of the grand-father's clock or marvellous legends performed at land and sea by their grand progenitors when Bombay had scarcely put forth her budding blossoms. Gone are those rustic days and gone are the generation of men who fired our youthful spirits and invoked in us an admiration for all that was pure and noble, all that inspired high endeavours and higher hopes for our growing manhood. Glancing over the long tract of years that has intervened it seems to "Sandy Seventy" that this world is all a fleeting show. We meet with processions after processions flitting to and fro. Now there is leaden surge and next moment there is sunlit blue! To-day a glorious summer. To-morrow the sere and yellow autumn. Thus runs the world-away.

THE WAR—AND AFTER.

WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR.

Mr. H. W. Massingham writes in the "Daily News and Leader":—

I think those of us to whom the idea of a European war, and of our country taking part in it, has brought a measure of personal distress which exceeds even our private griefs, must say with frankness what is in their minds. I confess that Sir Edward Grey's speech left me unconvinced and hostile on the subject of our individual intervention and that my ultimate reserves as to policy remain. But I must say, too, and publicly, that the reading of the White Paper produced a tremendous revulsion. Things being what they were, engagements standing as they stood, the character of the ruling power in Germany being revealed for what it was, nations being subject to their engagements and line of action which do actually influence and control them, I could not resist the evidence that we were being forced into war. What could we say or do? Germany's final motives are not discoverable in this hour of haste and obscurity. Apparently, judging from Sir Edward Goschen's impression, her governing men had, completely lost their heads. They were ruled by a mixture of fear and pride such as exhibits the human mind in a state of complete disablement from reasonable action. But for us at least they offered nothing. They called on us, knowing well our moral relationship to France, to abandon her to dismemberment outside Europe. They summoned us also to witness and consent to the possible dismemberment of Holland and Belgium. Could we sign such a compact? I cannot answer "yes."

The die has been cast. Who cast it? Apparently one of the least intelligent and moral groups in the world. With what result? To give over Europe to the temporary control of such influences. A grievous, a terrible, conclusion. Religion, science, art, literature, all voiceless and powerless. Ruthless, senseless force—tearing up treaties, disregarding neighbourliness, and every decency and every nobility of life—in supreme control. What did the Kaiser, a man not insensible to such influences, mean by abandoning them? All that one can say is that his cult of physical power has led him that path, and that to his loss of equilibrium we must attribute, in the first and the second place, the calamities of the hour. We need not take mean or spiteful views. Germany was frightened and fear is a bad and a mad guide. She had on her the always incalculable fear that the unknown and hardly measurable power of Russia imposes on every nation in turn. But she was clearly in the hands of men of a low intellectual and moral type, to whom, in the circumstances of the hour, had been given complete power of disposing of the nation's destiny.

Here is I think, the crucial fact of the hour. Let me turn to one or two more hopeful auspices.

It is all but clear that Germany will be beaten. For that issue we must, I think, say *Deo Gratias*. Best of all is the circumstance that the real defeat of Goliath will come from the hands of the David of whose prowess no one but a few admirers of the genius of General Brialmont (among them Sir Charles Dilke) took very great account. Thus the week things of the world have been chosen to confound the great. A small nationality has arisen to prove to the world, at a moment when material calculations appear to rule it, that spiritual force counts, and that great, mechanically cemented Empires (and though Germany at heart is more that that) may well go down before it. This is Russia's warning, as well as Germany's. If she does not heed it, and if we fail of prudence in the re-settlement of the European question, this invaluable moral lesson may be lost, Heaven grant that it may not be so!

One other point. Our own country is doing well, and showing a far greater seriousness, capacity for endurance, and self-sacrifice than many of us expected. It is early times yet, and trials may come. But the stuff of the nation seems excellent. We shall win; probably without great losses. German success cannot come, for all the circumstances and aids to success are wanting. Then indeed we must act with the utmost prudence and firmness. If we do well, a new Europe, possibly even a disarmed or a lightly armed Europe, may accrue from a compact among those Powers whose capacity for civilisation is sufficiently developed. For that end let us all work, while we strive to secure the success of our arms and a speedy and not exasperating end to the war.

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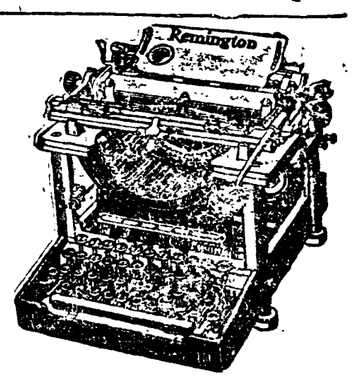

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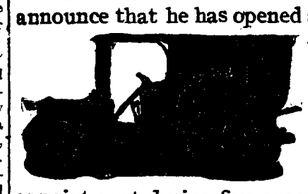

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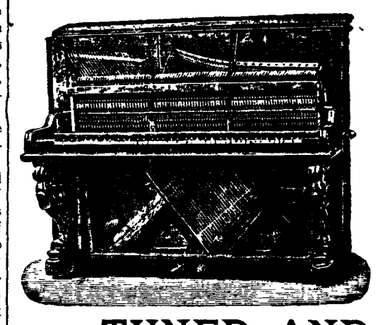

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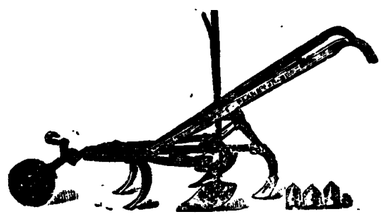

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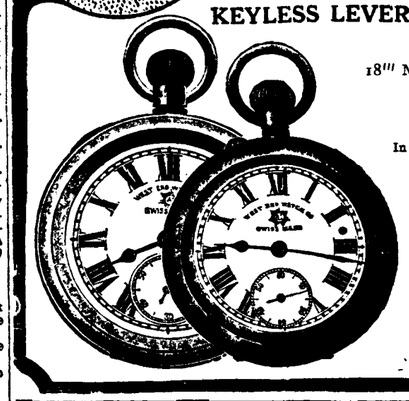

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